BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

WHEELER & LYNDE. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1863. VOLUME XXX........NUMBER 44.

THE BANGOR DAILY
Whig and Courier
IS PUBLISHED MORNINGS,
[illegible] Block, East End Kenduskeag Bridge,
ON THE LOWER FLOOR.
TERMS.
[illegible] a Year.
[illegible] for Six Months.
[illegible] for Three Months.
[illegible] cents per Month for less than Three [illegible]
Invariably in Advance.

The Bangor Weekly Courier
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
[illegible] Office of the Daily Whig & Courier at One [illegible] a year, invariably
IN ADVANCE.

WHEELER & LYNDE, - - PROPRIETORS
WM. H. WHEELER. JOHN H. LYNDE

AGENCIES.
S M PETTENGILL & Co., 10 State Street, Boston, [illegible] Park Row New York, are authorized [illegible] Advertisements and Subscriptions [illegible] paper
[illegible] Scollay's Building, Court St.

[illegible] must in all cases be paid in [illegible] Subscribers finding this [illegible] will understand that the time [illegible] paid has nearly expired [illegible] subscription expires

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

STEAMER	FROM		SAILS
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	July [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	July [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	July [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	July [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	Aug 1
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	Southampton	New York	Aug [illegible]
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	Southampton	New York	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	Aug 9
	TO DEPART		
[illegible]	New York	Liverpool	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	New York	Liverpool	Aug [illegible]
City Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	New York	Liverpool	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	Boston	Liverpool	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	New York	Hamburg	Aug [illegible]
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	Sept [illegible]
[illegible]	Boston	Liverpool	Sept [illegible]
[illegible]	New York	Hamburg	Sept [illegible]
[illegible]	New York	Hamburg	Sept [illegible]

Mails are [illegible] carried by every steamer in the [illegible] The steamers for or from Liverpool [illegible] Queenstown except the Canadian line, which [illegible]

PANAMA AND CALIFORNIA.—Steamers, carry [illegible] Mails for Aspinwall, Panama, and California [illegible] New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every [illegible]

CARD.

The subscribers having decided to give their [illegible] to the [illegible] AND COMMISSION Business have [illegible] out to MR. CHAS. A. BABCOCK [illegible] and Wharfage and Storage [illegible] for [illegible] years past [illegible] cheerfully recommend Mr Babcock [illegible] patronage of their former customers [illegible] believing that all who favor [illegible] with their patronage can rely upon being [illegible] with the best [illegible] of COAL.
We shall retain an office at our old place of business
B. S. FARNSWORTH & CO
Bangor May [illegible] 1863

Notice.

The subscriber having purchased the Building [illegible] the Wharf recently occupied by Messrs B. S. FARNSWORTH & CO., and their good will in the

Coal and Wharfage and Storage Business

[illegible] prepared to furnish all descriptions of COAL, at the lowest market rates.
Having abundant room in his buildings, he will [illegible]

Goods of all kinds, on Storage,

[illegible] give careful attention to the receipt and [illegible] of the same
CHAS. A. BABCOCK.
Bangor May [illegible]

A GARRETT,

[illegible] South Wharves, Phila [illegible]

General Commission Merchant,

AND SHIP BROKER.

SALES of Ice, Laths, Lime, Lumber, &c., promptly [illegible] returns in cash made as soon [illegible]
[illegible] Agent for GOMEZ, SALAS & Co [illegible] Advances made on Shipments of [illegible]
[illegible] cheerfully replied to
References—Bacon & Ames, Bangor P McCon[illegible] Bangor, Lang & Delano, 57 India Wharf [illegible]
june22 [illegible]

JOHN S. KIMBALL,

Commission Merchant

DEALER IN

Flour, Corn, Grain

Meal, Beans and [illegible],

Ship Stores and Family Groceries

Nos 80 and 82 Exchange Street,
BANGOR, ME.

JOHN A. WALLIS,

HAVING repaired and refurnished his Saloon [illegible] East Market Square, THE OLD STAND [illegible] supplied the same with a

New and Choice Stock,

[illegible] to the business is prepared to receive his [illegible] and as many new ones as may choose [illegible] with all the varieties of the season.

Fresh Oysters, in the Shell

Received by every Boat
[illegible]

REMOVAL

PIANOS FOR SALE—the best of Boston make—cheap for cash or approved notes. Lumber taken in exchange if applied for soon.
PIANO AND ORGAN TUNING.—Orders left at my residence, corner of Hammond street and Billings Avenue, or E. F. Duren's Bookstore, will be attended to
april 29 O. J. STONE.

Cumberland Coal,

I have now in store a cargo of Cumberland Coal which I am selling at

REASONABLE PRICES.

For light or heavy Blacksmith's work, we will warrant this coal superior to any in this market. It will do twenty per cent more work than the best quantities of Cumberland Coal usually sold here. Nearly all the Navy Yards in the United States use this coal, and the U S Armory at Springfield uses [illegible] Hand in your orders.
C A. BABCOCK,
Successor to B S FARNSWORTH & CO.,
Bangor May 25th Broad Street,

Pressed Hay

FOR SALE BY
JAMES D INFING. [illegible]
June [illegible] dtf

NEW BOOKS—Lights Afloat, by Wilkie Collins; Paris in America, and Heart and Gems, by Mrs Oliphant, at A. BARTLETT'S,
East Market Square.
[illegible]

BANGOR HOUSE,

BANGOR, MAINE

O. M. SHAW, - - - - Proprietor.

The above House is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the State. Its location is unsurpassed, being in a central position, easy of access, and nearest to the Steamboats and Railroad Stations.
Stages leave the above House, daily, for all parts of the country.
oct19

No Combination.

Opposition to Monopoly!

FARE REDUCED BY THE

Grand Trunk Railway!

From Portland, Yarmouth, or Danville Junction

To Detroit, $4.00.

To Detroit and return, $25 00
To Chicago via Sarnia Line 18 00
To Milwaukie do 18 00

American money taken at par, by all Restaurants and Eating Houses along the Road.
Passengers going West by Rail can purchase Tickets via Grand Trunk Railway and Detroit and Milwaukie Road, and save

$4.80

On THROUGH TICKETS, and go through quicker than by any other Route.
For Tickets, or additional information apply to all Ticket Agents in New England and New Brunswick, or to
S. SHACKELL, Gen'l Agent, Boston.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal
WM. FLOWERS,
Eastern Agent,
22 West Market Square,
Bangor, Maine.
jell tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

The Union Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF BANGOR,

are prepared to do a general Fire and Marine business on as favorable terms as other reliable Companies.

DIRECTORS

Samuel Veazie,
Samuel F Hersey,
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A. D. Manson,
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E. G. Dunn,
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James Littlefield,
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Office, - - - No. 2 Granite Block, Bangor.

GEO STETSON, President
J. S. CHADWICK, Secretary.
june4 tf (Times copy)

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly [illegible]2 Chatham Street, New York,)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz.

BROWN SNUFF.

Maccoboy,
Fine Rappee,
Coarse Rappee,
American Gentleman,
Demigros,
Pure Virginia,
Natchitoches,
Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch,
High Toast Scotch,
Fresh High Toast, or
Honey Dew Scotch,
Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Fresh Scotch.
and Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
Long P. A. L., or plain.		St. Jago,
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish.
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canister
No's 1 & 2 mixed.	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Granulated.

N. B. A circular of prices will be sent on application.
mch19 ly

LIME.

FRESH LIME—Constantly on hand at
JOHN S. KIMBALL'S,
June1 80 and 82 Exchange St.

Soaps and Saleratus,

CASTILE—in Bars and Cakes; Shaving, Colgate's; Toilet; Babbitt's; Family, Union, and French Chemical, (to make washing easy) Brown Soap, &c., at
JOHN S. KIMBALL'S,
june1 80 and 82 Exchange St.

CROCKERY STORE!

(Opposite Eastern Bank, Wall St.)

$5,000 Worth Crockery Ware

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE Undersigned will on the 20th inst., commence to sell his very large stock of Crockery Ware at prices 20 per Cent. less than the Ware can be imported at the present time with Exchange at the present rate

DO YOU WISH TO PURCHASE?
If so, call and examine my stock, and you will find a good assortment of

White Granite Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets,

With a variety of common White and Colored Ware, Yellow and Brown Stone Ware, in fact everything found in a first class Crockery store.
To those wishing to purchase this will be the best opportunity for a long time to come. Come early if you wish to have a good trade.
Also on hand, a good assortment of Glass Ware, Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures, Table Cutlery, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Castors, &c.
W. A. BERRY, Agent.
Bangor, Feb. 16, 1863 feb18

A LOOK FOR THE TIMES—Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves Citizens and Soldiers, at A. BARTLETT'S,
East Market Square
[illegible]

A Just Tribute to Merit.

AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, JULY 11th, 1862,

[illegible]

Was the only "preparation for food from Indian Corn" that received a medal and honorable mention from the Royal Commissioners, the competition of all prominent manufacturers of "Corn Starch" and "Prepared Corn Flour" of this and other countries, notwithstanding.

MAIZENA,

The food and luxury of the age, without a single fault. One trial will convince the most skeptical. Makes Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c. without isinglass, with few or no eggs, at a cost astonishing the most economical. A slight addition to ordinary wheat flour greatly improves Bread and Cake. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces, gravies for fish and meat, soups, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c.
Put up in one pound packages, with directions.
A most delicious article of food for children and invalids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.
Manufactured at Glen Cove, Long Island.
Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton st.
WILLIAM DURYEA, General Agent.
jan10 3m

CHARLES BAKER.

STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,

No. 83 State Street, Boston.

PARTICULAR and prompt attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Stock Exchange Board.
Orders executed in New York and Philadelphia.
Money advanced on Stocks consigned for sale.
Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated
sept2 '[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHS!

TRASK'S

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS!

No. 2 Smith's Block.

THE undersigned, after an absence of nearly a year, has returned to the city, and again taken charge of his Photograph Rooms, No. 2 Smith's Block, where he will attend personally to making all the different varieties of Pictures,

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes, Cartes de Visites, & Card Vignettes,

In the best style, and with all latest improvements
During his absence he has visited many of the principal Photograph Rooms in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, where he obtained much valuable information relative to the art, and having purchased new instruments, now feels confident that he can do as good work as can be done in the State
The public are respectfully invited to call at the Rooms and examine a large collection of Pictures, including many of Brady's celebrated War Scenes, and a picture of the camp of the Second Maine Regiment at Hall's Hill.
M. G. TRASK.
april4 Times copy

PHOTOGRAPHS!

[illegible]

AND [illegible] KINDS OF

Picture & Portrait Frames,

Albums, &c.

S. W. SAWYER'S

[illegible]

WHICH have been undergoing a thorough Repair and Enlargement, are now completed, and he is ready and will be pleased to receive a visit from all.

HE HAS JUST RECEIVED

A large Invoice of Oval Gilt, Black, Rosewood and Gilt, Black Walnut and Gilt, Inlaid Oak with White Passe-Partouts and Gilt Rims, Ebony and Velvet Medallion, with Gilt Rims, Union and all kinds of Small French Frames, with Gilt Rims and Convex Glass, with and without Passe-Partouts; Oval French and American White, Passe-Partouts, with Gilt Rim and White Glass—both for Large and Small Photographs and Cartes de Visite.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
—of—
Albums, Card Frames, Card Racks, and Gentlemen's Card Portes and Pocket Albums,

Mosaic, Union, and all kinds of Plain Cases for Card Pictures. Medallion, Cupid, Morocco, Gilt Union, Oval Union, and all kinds of Fancy Cases for Ambrotypes and Carte de Visite Pictures.
The above French Goods were bought at a discount of ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and some at fifty per cent., of a firm selling out preparatory to dissolving partnership—and will be sold at a less price than they can be imported.

CARTES DE VISITE,
And all kinds of Pictures Made
AT THE OLD PRICES.

Please call and examine for yourselves.
may26

CREAM TARTAR.

B. T. BABBITT'S, Eagle Mills, and American Superlative, at
JOHN S. KIMBALL'S,
june1 80 and 82 Exchange St.

Patent Medicines at Wholesale.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Ayer's Cathartic Pills;
Sturgis' Electric Compounds;
Oxygenated Bitters;
Blood Food;
Dr. Fitch's Medicines;
Helmbold's Buchu and other Preparations;
Herrick's Pills & Plasters;
Mrs. Winslow's Syrup;
Johnson's Liniment;
Davis' Pain Killer;
Curtis & Perkins' do do
Peruvian Syrup;
Dr. Jayne's Medicines; and a thousand others—for sale by
p22 E. F. BRADBURY.

AUGUST—Harper and Atlantic received by
p27 D. BUGBEE & CO.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS and Pictures in variety, for sale by p22 D. BUGBEE & CO.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,

Touching at Queenstown, (Cork Harbor.)

THE well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, are intended to sail as follows
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, August 8.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, saturday, 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, 22.
And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in Gold, or its Equivalent in Currency.

FIRST CABIN,	$80,00	STEERAGE,	$32 50
do to London,	85,00	do to London,	35 50
do to Paris,	95 00	do to Paris,	40 50
do to Hamburg,	90 00	do to Hamburg,	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or ALONZO BARTLETT, Bangor.
au 6 3m

$100 Bounty

To all Soldiers Discharged,

Having been Wounded in Battle.

PENSIONS

FOR all Soldiers who have been wounded, or contracted any disability in the line of duty, and also for the Widows of those who die in the service.

$100 Bounty & Arrears of Pay

For the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers,
AND
PRIZE MONEY,

For Sailors, obtained promptly and upon the most liberal terms, by

B. H. MACE,
(Licensed by Government,)
General Agent for Maine,
No. 35 West Market Square, (up one flight of stairs
mi6 d&w BANGOR, ME.

Notice

To Discharged Soldiers!

By Authority of United States License.

BY VIRTUE of the late law of Congress I will obtain $100 BOUNTY for all Discharged Soldiers wounded in any battle or skirmish with the enemy. The fee in any case will not exceed $5.
Applications sent by mail to all who cannot apply at my office.
PENSIONS for Wounded and Disabled Soldiers and Seamen obtained as heretofore
Also, for all Widows and Minor Children, and Dependent Mothers
Also, Arrears of Pay—$100 Bounty for the widows or minor children of deceased soldiers.
C. P. BROWN,
General Agent for Maine, Bangor Maine
march12 d&w

M. Schwartz,

IMPORTER OF

Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Bar Iron

and Steel, Carriage Springs, Axles, Bolts, Wheels, Hubs, Bands and Spokes, Screw Plates, Anvils and Malleable Castings.

TOOLS AND BUILDING MATERIALS

in great variety, including German and American Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Varnish. Also

Leather and New York Rubber Belting,

all of which he will sell, at wholesale and retail at the Lowest Market Prices, at
Nos. 133 and 135 Exchange St.,
25 d&w BANGOR,

Bryant, Stratton & Co's

CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL

Commercial Colleges

THE PORTLAND COLLEGE

LOCATED IN

Clapp's Block, Congress Street,

HAS just been added to BRYANT, STRATTON & Co's Chain of Commercial Colleges, established in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Providence, and Toronto, C. W.
The object of these Colleges is to impart to Young Men and Ladies a thorough and practical instruction in Book-Keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Spencerian Business Penmanship, Correspondence, Phonography, &c., and to fit them for any department of business they may choose. Scholarships issued in Portland will entitle the student to complete his course in any College of the Chain, and vice versa, without additional charge. The College is open Day and Evening.
R. M. WORTHINGTON, Resident Principal.
For further information, please call at the College, or send for catalogue and circular, enclosing letter stamp. Address,
BRYANT, STRATTON & WORTHINGTON,
may18 d&wly Portland, Maine

Webster House,

HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.

The undersigned, proprietor of the Webster House, feel confident after fifteen years experience, as owners and conductors of the Ocean House, Rye Beach, N. H., (recently destroyed by fire) that we understand and can meet the wants of the travelling public—and we pledge our reputation as landlords, that the Webster House shall be kept in the best manner—fully equal to any Hotel of its class in the city. The charges in all cases will be moderate. Transient Board, $1 25 per day.
jel7 3m JOB JENNESS & SON.

FEARING, THATCHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lawrence and Old Colony

COTTON DUCK,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Russia and Scotch Duck,

Chains, Anchors, Russia Bolt-Rope, English Bunting, &c.,

Nos. 23 and 25 Commercial Street,
(New Granite Block, head of City Wharf)
ALBERT FEARING,
ISAAC THATCHER Boston
pl2

Cabinet Maker

H. S. Brown,

Gives particular attention to all kinds of

Furniture Repairing,

Manufactures to order Desks, Show Cases, Furniture for Ships' Cabins, &c.
Wire Gauze and Muslin Screens fitted to windows at short notice.
Rooms over the Jewelry Store of S. G. Waters, opposite the Court House. Please call and ring.
june19 tf

Lightning Fly Killer.

PARSONS' Rat Exterminator;
Bed Bug Poison;
1 Smith's Block p22 E. S. HARLOW

AUGUST—Godey, received by
D. BUGBEE & CO.

Whig & Courier.

(Concluded from 4th page)

then we shall see these States return to the Union; then we shall see again peace and prosperity in the Union; then we shall see this question settled, not upon any ground of paltry compromises which shall leave the cause of dissatisfaction still rankling on both sides, but on a basis which shall leave to us and our country a government free from all causes of dissatisfaction, a government strong and powerful, that has vindicated its power to sustain itself and to put down any rebellion against its authority; a people educated into courage, and strength, and manhood by the hardships, privations, sacrifices and exposures of this campaign,—a people that may then stand up and laugh to scorn the threats of foreign intervention, and defy a world in arms.

Gen. Shepley sat down amid the most enthusiastic applause, gentlemen waving hats and clapping their hands and ladies waving their handkerchiefs.

TELEGRAPHIC

[Despatches to the Evening Times.]

Proof of Copperhead Complicity with Lee's Invasion—Rosecrans' Army in Motion—News from Rebel Sources—Heavy Bank robbery by rebels in Kentucky.

NEW YORK, 20th.

The special despatches to the morning papers contain nothing of importance

The Tribune's special Washington despatch says the court martial, of which Gen. Stoughton is President, was to-day engaged in the trial of J. J Cochran, alias Stewart, who was arrested in March last as a spy. Passes through Southern cities and posts and letters indicating that he was a spy, were found upon him. In one of these letters he mentions having been over to Richmond eight times, and also to various other Southern cities, and of his own showing, made $10,000.

When captured he offered to enter the service of the Federal Government to gain information in the South, where he said he could pass anywhere, and his only object was pay

NEW YORK, 14th.

The Herald has the following:

In an account furnished by Capt. Luce of the bark Sunset, which was captured and bonded by the rebel pirate steamer Florida to the naval authorities, some singular statements are made. It will be remembered that the Sunset was captured on the 7th of July. Capt Luce was 5 hours on the Florida and was compelled by Capt Maffit to sign the bond for his vessel while under a military guard and was refused a duplicate of it. In the course of conversation with Maffit the latter indicated very plainly that he was fully informed with regard to Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and that the same was to be aided by a copperhead demonstration in New York and other northern cities, which he believed would compel the United States Government to make peace with the rebels and acknowledge their independence.

NEW YORK, 20th

The St Louis Democrat of Aug 17th says: A letter from an officer under Rosecrans, dated Aug 5th, University Place, headquarters 3d brigade, 4th division, 14th corps says—We are ordered to have our train in readiness to move, and to draw ten days rations and forage. Destination supposed to be Atlanta, Ga. Gen. Turchin is our brigade commander

The Nashville Union of the 16th says: Gov Johnson, accompanied by his private Secretary, Col Browning, returned on Friday evening from a visit of several days to the front. His trip was extended as far as Fayetteville, in Lincoln county, but a short distance from Huntsville. The army is in motion, and will very probably take possession of Chattanooga without resistance.

Refugees report Bragg moving in the direction of Atlanta, and that his force is greatly weakened and disorganized.

We cherish a strong hope that by the 1st of September, we will have possession of all of glorious East Tennessee. There is no power in the Southern Confederacy capable of resisting the great army which is on its march to Chattanooga.

NEW YORK, 20th.

The Herald has the following

Richmond papers of the 15th have been received here.

The Examiner says in regard to Lee's army: Army movements were at a perfect stand still on both sides, the intense heat enforcing quietude. Fighting was at such a discount that even the cavalry were enjoying a season of repose. However, this is apparently liable to be broken any day and hostile cannon awake the Rappahannock hills

Orange Court House. A gentleman just arrived from Staunton, reports that some 200 old raiders were brought there yesterday, captured within 15 miles of that place.

Neither of the Richmond papers of Saturday refer to the execution of Capts Sawyer and Flynn, which was to have taken place on Friday the 14th, and it is probably that their execution has been quietly postponed. There is not much danger of its being carried out, so long as Gen W H Lee and Capt Walder are held as hostages for them.

Morton, Miss., 12th. One of Kirby Smith's staff officers, who has just arrived here, says that four transports laden with troops passed Rodney going up on Friday. The troops sent down by Gen Grant, were to take the place of the troops in Banks' army whose term of service had expired.

Gen Price was at Pine Bluff, Ark. General Dick Taylor's army was at Berwick Bay. One of his field batteries struck two lamp posts near Donaldsonville, last Thursday

Gen Smith's headquarters was at Shreveport. He had called on the Governors of the Trans-Mississippi States to meet him at Marshall, Texas, on the 15th. The Governor of Texas has taken the field with 10,000 State troops

Gen Magruder's headquarters are at Galveston.

Morton, Miss 18th.

The 46th Texas regiment of cavalry, captured 22 Yankees eighteen miles the other side of the Big Black, yesterday, and brought them safely to this place. They belong to Steele's division of the 5th army corps. The pickets have been withdrawn from this side of the Big Black.

General Dick Taylor has captured 85 New York planters, who were planting cotton for the Lincoln government. They were sent to Texas for safe keeping.

NEW YORK, 20th.

Letters from the gunboat De Soto at Key West, states that the British schooner Lady Mira was captured on the 1st of July. On the 11th the De Soto chased a steamer and were rapidly overhauling her, when one of the De Soto's boilers burst, badly scalding five men and necessitating the abandonment of the chase.—The boiler was repaired, and on the 18th the De Soto captured the steamer James Battle, and then gave chase to the rebel steamer Wm. Bagley, and captured her after passing all the other blockaders who were in pursuit. The above captures netted over 1600 bales of cotton.

CHICAGO, 19th.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention assembled at the capitol in Madison today, and nominated J T Lewis, of Dane Co., for Governor and Judge Spooner of Waukesha, for Lieut Governor.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 17th

Advices from New Orleans to the 11th inst are received. They state that the health of the city is only fair. There were numerous cases of yellow fever at the quarantine. The steamer Wood had arrived from Vicksburg, bringing 500 sick soldiers. Disease is said to be on the increase at that point, most of the cases being of malignant type of typhoid fever, seven cases out of ten proving fatal

Mobile is being heavily reinforced by the rebels, in anticipation of an attack by our forces.

The Atlanta appeal of the 7th instant, says a court of inquiry has been ordered to meet at Montgomery, to investigate the rebel campaigns in Mississippi and Louisiana, in May, June and July, and especially to inquire into the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The Mobile Tribune says that large numbers of Mississippi deserters are returning to their regiments.

CINCINNATI, 20th.

The Southern Bank of Kentucky, in Carrollton, Carroll county, was robbed at 1.30 this morning, by 15 men in uniforms, who represented themselves as belonging to Scott's rebel cavalry. They were first discovered by Mr Crawford, the cashier, who lives in the rear of the bank, on whom they fired, driving him back into his house. After removing all the money from the vault, and burning the papers therein, they mounted their horses and started off in the direction of Owen county.

The amount of money stolen is $100,000 in gold and silver, and $80,000 in paper. Every effort is being made to capture the robbers

List of Killed and Wounded of the 12th Regiment, Maine Volunteers, during the siege of Port Hudson, La.

Lt Col Edwin Ilsley, wounded in hand slightly

COMPANY A.

Horace Boynton, wounded in thigh.
Robert McGill, do severely.
Corpl Wm Farrington, do slightly.
Almon Gilpatrick do in arm do.
George H Libby do in wrist do.
Daniel Boober, do in hand do.

COMPANY B.

John B Sweet, killed.
Francis Lizott do.
Lucien P Gould, wounded in side severely.
Wm R Kneeland, do in leg slightly,
John W Whitehead, do in shoulder severely.
Judson E Measure wounded in hand, slightly.
Thomas H Toony, " " foot severely.
Benjamin F Prescott, " " hand, slightly
Simon Dearbon, " " " back "

COMPANY C—KILLED.

Corporal Mahlon H Parker.

WOUNDED.

John Taylor, in leg severely.
William Wade, in leg, slightly.
John Young, in head, "
William C Allen, in arm "

COMPANY E—KILLED.

Aaron Richardson.

WOUNDED.

Melon Kenniston, in leg, severely.
Albion Adams, in hand "

COMPANY G—KILLED

George Lennell
John Casy.

WOUNDED.

Leonard Briggs, in shoulder, severely
Nathaniel Marden, in thigh, slightly
Hazen W Grover, in hand, slightly
Elijah Averill, in ankle, slightly.
Corporal George L Watson, in side, severely.
Sergeant Dexter B Brown, in shoulder, "
Randal P Mayberry, in hand, slightly
August Laharaie, in head severely.
James Williams, in leg, "
Silas B Stiles, in ankle, "

COMPANY H—KILLED.

Woodman P Guilford,
Corporal Alonzo Woodworth.

WOUNDED.

Thomas H Avery, in wrist, severely.
Lewis H Bradbury, in face "
Golastin Davis, in arm, slightly.
Spencer David, " "
Elijah G Tibbetts, in leg, severely.
Charles H Thomas, in " "
Levi Foster, in hand, "
Lamuel Gussett, in hand "
Sergeant LaGrange Severance, in leg, slightly
Aliah Graham, killed.
Charles B Casey, wounded in shoulder.
Henry Colsin, in hand, slightly.
Hiram W Shepherd, in hand, slightly.
Garvis Clair, in head, severely,
S S Sealand, in arm, slightly.

COMPANY I—WOUNDED.

Adolph Frytacy, in leg, slightly.
Andrew Williams, in hand, slightly.
W W Gragg, " " "
John Collins, " " "
William Lebster.

COMPANY K—KILLED.

Joseph Lock.

WOUNDED.

Joseph Haddock, in shoulder, severely.
James H Day, in arm slightly.
James G Goff, " hand "
David Twomey, in head, severely.
Alexander Green, in leg, slightly.
Sergeant Josiah H Pines, in shoulder, severely.
Hugh McInnis, in hand, slightly.
EDWIN ILSLEY,
Lieut. Col. Commanding 12th Maine Vols.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the 16th Regiment Maine Vols., at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

FIELD AND STAFF—WOUNDED.

Surgeon Charles Alexander.

MISSING.

Colonel Charles W Tilden.

COMPANY A—WOUNDED.

Captain Isaac A Pennell.
Sergeant W A Morrill.
" Daniel A Spearing.
Privates—John F Thompson, Henry B. Clark, J B Hurd, W W Cook, Abel C Holbrook.

MISSING IN ACTION.

2d Lieutenant Nathan Fowler.
Sergeant James Parsons.
Corporal Clement Williams.
" Bray Wilkins.
" Henry E Dexter.
Privates—George H Gould, Thomas B Piper, Harrison B Warren, Albert J March, Lyman O Goodwin, Horatio G Fuller.

COMPANY B—WOUNDED.

1st Lieutenant Fred. H. Beecher.
Corporal A W McCausland.
Privates—Charles M Phillips, Henry A Ewell.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Captain Eleazer W Atwood
2d Lieutenant Melven C Wadsworth.
Sergeants Charles E Deering, Gustavus Moore
Privates—Henry D Austin, Edmund J Brookings, William W [illegible]race, Thomas Doyle, Randall Eldridge, Israel W Holbrook, William H Huntington, John Palmer, J W Richardson, Wm H Robinson, Charles H Tabor, Adin B Thayer.

COMPANY C—KILLED.

Corporal Wm. H Yeaton.
Henry J Butterfield.

WOUNDED.

Sergeant C N Adams.
Corporal George H Farnham.
Privates—David H Hines, Elias Reed, A W Stratton, A Brown.

MISSING IN ACTION.

2d Lieutenant George D Bisbee.
Sergeants C F Lothrop, Henry D Fiske.
Corporals Robinson Fairbanks, D Stubbs, John A McKeen.
Privates—Martin Butterfield, Francis Crane, C P Davis, Farwell Chaney, Geo. W Evans, Lorain Lufkin, Abram Newton, James Ridley, W S Blockwell, W Bartlett, Jr., A L Chandler

COMPANY D—KILLED.

Samuel Gray, Jr.

WOUNDED.

Corporal Benjamin F Fuller.
Charles D Rider

MISSING IN ACTION.

Captain Oliver H Lowell.
Sergeants—John M Webster, Joseph H Harrington, Wm. F Lombard.
Corporals—Sanford M Reed, LaForrest Kimball, Charles H Putnam.
Privates—Columbus Bancroft, Peter F Bean, Jonathan Hanen, John F Foster, Hosea Adams, Fordyce P Twitchell, Albert W Roberts, Chas H Stevens, Silas H Park, John Downey.

COMPANY E—KILLED.

Wm. F Bates, Hiram F Priest.

WOUNDED.

2d Lieutenant Aubrey Leavitt.
Sergeant Martin B Soule.
Privates—Wm. G Foster, Gustavus W Webber, Albion B Miles, Charles C Lyon.

MISSING IN ACTION

Captain Wm. A Stevens.
Sergeants—Joseph G Lamb, Edwin C Stevens.
Corporals—Wm. Valentine, Sampson A Thomas, Consider F Blaisdell, Eben Curtis, 2d, Octavus H Stubbs.
Privates—Charles Abbott, Luther Bradford, Curtis B Fails, George C Harmon, Stephen A Hoyt, James M Lyford, Harrison Merchant, Davis d Thomas, Andrew J Tibbetts, Virgil H Webber, Charles P Winship, Isaac J Worth.

COMPANY F—WOUNDED

Privates—George H Burnham, George Palmer, Benj. Fenderson

MISSING IN ACTION.

Captain Thomas E Wentworth.
1st Lieutenant George A Deering.
Sergeants—Charles W Hoss, John McKhee.
Corporals—Edward L Varney, Wm Carmell
Privates—Abram S Andrews, Joseph Green, John F Harding, Albert Powers, Geo. W Smith, Melville B Smith, Frank H Tarbox, William W Ward, Eben J Walker.

COMPANY G—KILLED.

Frank Fairbrother, Hiram Pullen.

WOUNDED.

Sergeant Byron D Babcock.
Corporal Joseph P Austin
Privates—George R Lunt, Boardman Williamson.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Captain S Clifford Belcher.
Sergeants—John H Frain, F H S Lenifest, Joseph A Ricker
Corporals—Gorham Lord, Luke Emery, Sam'l F Farnham
Privates—Thomas Gibbs, Jacob Hodgkins, John E Metrick, Wm. F Quint, Benjamin Robie, Daniel B Snow, Lewis Works, Gardner B Wade

COMPANY H—KILLED.

George W Wilson.

WOUNDED.

Corporal Charles D Favour.
Patrick O Conner.

MISSING IN ACTION.

2d Lieutenant James W Childs.
Sergeants—Lewis G Richards, John McDonald, George H Fisher.
Corporals—Amasa Gregory, Thos. Witherley.
Privates—Winfield S Chick, Adam J Weal, Calvin Day, David Phillips, Moses J Hubert, Jas C Foss, Charles J Hayes, Geo F Dearborn, Danforth Lovely, Geo. F Dyer, Lemuel H Clement, Geo. F Redding, Wm. H. Smith.

COMPANY I—WOUNDED.

Captain Wm. H Waldron.
Privates—Wm. Davis, Henry R Batchelder

MISSING IN ACTION.

1st Lieutenant Lewis C Bisbee.
Sergeants—Z Rowe, J F Parker, Wilber F Moore, C F Higgins
Corporals—John S Brown, F Haskell, H D Manley, George D Marston,
Privates—Robert Davis, Geo. W Anderson, B B Crockett, Jeremiah Estes, F R Farris, Thomas Gould, Stewart Holmes, Enoch Howland, Lora S Patten, George F Piper, Albert W Potter, Daniel Small, Oliver Stover, S S Vose.

COMPANY K—KILLED.

Captain S C Whitehouse.
Corporal Frank Deveraux.
Private E F Bickford.

WOUNDED

Corporals—A C Stevens, C A Devereaux.
Privates—C P Allen, Daniel Collegan, R A Dow, Frank Bowlen, A B Sanborn.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Sergeants—Jos. B Varnum, Francis C Mayo
Corporal Charles Choat.
Privates—Isaac B Bickford, Henry B Butler, Edwin Cunningham, Mark R Hatch, Gregory Lambert, James B Marks, A J Morgrage, Hiram Savage, Samuel Sherman, Henry B Wescott, Thomas J Wilson.

RECAPITULATION,

Killed.—Officers 1; enlisted men 12.
Wounded—Officers 5, enlisted men 41.
Missing.—Officers 10; enlisted men 156.
Aggregate.—Officers, 16.
Enlisted men, 209.
225

A. B. FARNHAM,
Lieut. Col. Com'd'g 16th Reg't Maine Vols.
WILLIAM H. BROUGHTON,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.

ARRIVAL OF THE 28TH MAINE. The 28th regiment of nine months' volunteers, under the command of Lt. Col. Hadlock, reached this city to-day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock by special train. They left Baton Rouge, on the 6th of August, and have travelled the route home taken by the other returning regiments, via the Mississippi river, Cairo, Chicago, &c. The regiment compares favorably in appearance with the other regiments which have arrived here, the men, although travel-worn and dusty, being generally in good health and spirits. They number 586 men, 76 having been left upon the homeward route to ill to be transported.

The usual reception was given the regiment on its arrival. They were escorted to the State House grounds where addresses of welcome were delivered by Gov. Coburn, Mayor Johnson and Gen. Howard. A collation was provided for them, after partaking of which, they were marched to Camp Keyes, where they will be quartered until mustered out of the service.
—Augusta Age.

BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY WHEELER & LYNDE. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1863. VOLUME XXX.......NUMBER 44.

THE BANGOR DAILY
Whig and Courier
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
[illegible] Block, East End Kenduskeag Bridge,
ON THE LOWER FLOOR.
TERMS.
[illegible] a Year,
[illegible] for Six Months,
[illegible] for Three Months,
[illegible] cents per Month for less than Three [illegible]
Invariably in Advance.

The Bangor Weekly Courier
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
at the office of the Daily Whig & Courier at One [illegible] and Fifty Cents a year, invariably
IN ADVANCE.

WHEELER & LYNDE, - - PROPRIETORS.
WM H WHEELER JOHN H LYNDE

AGENCIES.
[illegible] Pettengill & Co., 10 State Street, Boston, [illegible] Park Row, New York, are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for this paper.
[illegible] Niles, Scollay's Building, Court st.

[illegible] must in all cases be paid in [illegible]. Subscribers finding this [illegible] will understand that the time [illegible] which they paid has nearly expired — [illegible] subscription expires.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

STEAMER	FROM	FOR	SAILS
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	July [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	July [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	July [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	July [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	Southampton	New York	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	Aug 5
[illegible]	Liverpool	Boston	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	Southampton	New York	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	Liverpool	New York	Aug [illegible]
TO DEPART			
[illegible]	New York	Liverpool	Aug [illegible]
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Aug [illegible]
City of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	New York	Liverpool	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool	Aug [illegible]
[illegible]	New York	Hamburg	Aug [illegible]
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	Sept [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool	Sept [illegible]
[illegible]	New York	Hamburg	Sept [illegible]
[illegible]	New York	Hamburg	Sept [illegible]

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry.

PANAMA AND CALIFORNIA.—Steamers, carrying the mails for Aspinwall, Panama, and California, leave New York on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month.

CARD.

The subscribers having decided to give their attention to the LIME AND COMMISSION Business, have sold out to MR. CHAS. A. BABCOCK their interest in the Coal and Wharfage and Storage business carried on by them for several years past, and they now cheerfully recommend Mr Babcock to the patronage of their former customers and friends, believing that all who favor him with their patronage can rely upon being served with the best varieties of COAL.

We shall retain an office at our old place of business.
B. B. FARNSWORTH & CO.
Bangor May 25, 1863.

Notice.

The subscriber having purchased the Building and Lease of the Wharf recently occupied by Messrs B B FARNSWORTH & CO, and their good will in the Coal and Wharfage and Storage Business is now prepared to furnish all descriptions of COAL, at the lowest market rates.

Having ample room in his buildings, he will receive and store

Goods of all kinds, on Storage,

and will give careful attention to the receipt and delivery of the same.
CHAS. A. BABCOCK.
Bangor May 25 [illegible] tf.

A. GARRETT,

118 South Wharves, Phila.

General Commission Merchant.

AND SHIP BROKER.

SALES of Ice, Laths, Lime, Lumber, &c, promptly [illegible] and returns in cash made as soon [illegible]

[illegible] Authorized Agent for GOMEZ, SALAS & Co [illegible] Advances made on Shipments [illegible]

[illegible] cheerfully replied to [illegible] Bacon & Angel, Bangor; P McConville [illegible] Bangor; Lang & Delano, 57 India Wharf [illegible]
june27 1mis 1mislsp

JOHN S. KIMBALL,

Commission Merchant

DEALER IN

Flour, Corn, Grain

Meal, Beans and Peas,

Ship Stores and Family Groceries

Nos 80 and 82 Exchange Street,
BANGOR, ME.

JOHN A. WALLIS,

HAVING repaired and refurnished his Saloon No 1 East Market Square, "THE OLD STAND," [illegible] supplied the same with a

New and Choice Stock,

[illegible] to the business is prepared to receive his friends and as many new ones as may choose to favor him with all the varieties of the season.

Fresh Oysters, in the Shell

Received by every Boat.
may1

REMOVAL

PIANOS FOR SALE—the best of Boston make—cheap for cash or approved notes. Lumber taken in exchange if applied for soon.

PIANO AND ORGAN TUNING.—Orders left at my residence, corner of Hammond street and [illegible] Avenue, or at E. F. Duren's Bookstore, will be attended to.
april 29 O. J. STONE.

Cumberland Coal.

I have now in store a cargo of Cumberland Coal, which I am selling at

REASONABLE PRICES.

For light or heavy Blacksmith work, we will warrant this coal superior to any in this market. It will do twenty per cent. more work than the best qualities of Cumberland Coal usually sold here. Nearly all the Navy Yards in the United States use this coal, and the U. S. Armory at Springfield use [illegible]. Hand in your orders.

C. A. BABCOCK,
Successor to B. B. FARNSWORTH & CO.,
Bangor May 25th Broad Street.

Pressed Hay

FOR SALE BY
JAMES DUNNING.
June [illegible] dtf

NEW BOOKS—Lights Afloat, by Wilkie Collins. [illegible] Paris in America, [illegible] Oliphant, [illegible]
A. BARTLETT'S,
East Market Square.

BANGOR HOUSE,

O. M. SHAW, - - - Proprietor.

The above House is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the State. Its location is unsurpassed, being in a central position, easy of access, and nearest to the Steamboats and Railroad Stations.

Stages leave the above House, daily, for all parts of the country.
oct18

No Combination.

Opposition to Monopoly!

FARE REDUCED

BY THE

Grand Trunk Railway!

From Portland, Yarmouth, or Danville Junction

To Detroit, $4.00.

To Detroit and return,	$15 00
To Chicago, via Sarnia Line	18 00
To Milwaukie do	18 00

American money taken at par, by all Restaurants and Eating Houses along the Road.

Passengers going West by Railroad purchase Tickets via Grand Trunk Railway and Detroit and Milwaukie Road, and save

$4.80

On THROUGH RATES, and go through quicker than by any other Route.

For Tickets, or additional information apply to all Ticket Agents in New England and New Brunswick, or to

S. SHACKELL, Gen'l Agent, Boston.
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WM. FLOWERS,
Eastern Agent,
22 West Market Square,
Bangor, Maine.
jel1 tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

The Union Fire & Marine Insurance Company

OF BANGOR,

are prepared to do a general Fire and Marine business on as favorable terms as other reliable Companies.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Veazie,	Arad Thompson,
Samuel F Hersey,	A. D. Manson,
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George K. Jewett,	John L. Peters,
W H Smith,	E. G. Dunn,
Wm McGilvery,	John S Chadwick,
Henry E Prentiss,	James Littlefield,
George Stetson,	Isaiah Stetson,
Franklin Muzzy,	Lemuel Bradford.

Office, - - - No. 2 Granite Block, Bangor.
GEO STETSON, President.
J. S. CHADWICK, Secretary.
june4 tf (Times copy.)

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy,	Demigros,
Fine Rappee,	Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee,	Natchitoches,
American Gentleman,	Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch,	Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch,	Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,	Fresh Scotch.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING,	FINE CUT CHEWING,	SMOKING.
Long P. A. L., or plain.		St. Jago,
No 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish,
No 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canister,
No's 1 & 2 mixed,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Granulated.

N. B. A circular of prices will be sent on application.
mch19 1y

LIME.

FRESH LIME—Constantly on hand at
JOHN S. KIMBALL'S,
June1 80 and 82 Exchange St.

Soaps and Saleratus!

CASTILE—in Bars and Cakes; Shaving; Colgate's Toilet; Babbitt's Family, Union, and French Chemical, (to make washing easy) Brown Soap, &c, at
JOHN S. KIMBALL'S,
june9 80 and 82 Exchange St.

CROCKERY STORE!

(Opposite Eastern Bank, Wall St.)

$5,000 Worth Crockery Ware

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE Undersigned will on the 20th inst., commence to sell his very large stock of Crockery Ware at prices 20 per Cent less than the Ware can be imported at the present time with Exchange at the present rate.

DO YOU WISH TO PURCHASE?

If so, call and examine my stock, and you will find a good assortment of

White Granite Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets,

With a variety of common White and Colored Ware, Yellow and Brown Stone Ware, in fact everything found in a first class Crockery Store.

To those wishing to purchase this will be the best opportunity for a long time to come. Come early if you wish to save a good trade.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Glass Ware, Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures, Table Cutlery, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Castors, &c.

W. A. BERRY, Agent.
Bangor, Feb. 14, 1863. feb16

A LOOK FOR THE TIMES—Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, Citizens and Soldiers, at
A. BARTLETT'S,
East Market Square.

A Just Tribute to Merit,

AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, JULY 11th, 1862.

DURYEA'S MAIZENA

Was the only "preparation for food from Indian Corn" that received a medal and honorable mention from the Royal Commissioners, the competition of all prominent manufacturers of "Corn Starch" and "Prepared Corn Flour" of this and other countries notwithstanding.

MAIZENA,

The food and luxury of the age, without a single fault. One trial will convince the most skeptical. Makes Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c without isinglass, with few or no eggs, at a cost astonishing the most economical. A slight addition to ordinary wheat flour greatly improves Bread and Cake. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces, gravies for fish and meat, soups, &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c.

Put up in one pound packages, with directions.

A most delicious article of food for children and invalids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

Manufactured at Glen Cove, Long Island.
Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton st.
WILLIAM DURYEA, General Agent.
jun10 3m

CHARLES BAKER,

STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,

No. 83 State Street, Boston.

PARTICULAR and prompt attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Stock Exchange Board.

Orders executed in New York and Philadelphia.

Money advanced on Stocks consigned for sale.

Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.
sept2 tf

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TRASK'S

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS!

No. 2 Smith's Block.

THE undersigned, after an absence of nearly a year, has returned to the city, and again taken charge of his Photograph Rooms, No 2 Smith's Block, where he will attend personally to taking all the different varieties of Pictures,

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes, Cartes de Visites, & Card Vignettes,

In the best style, and with all latest improvements.

During his absence he has visited many of the principal Photograph Rooms in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, where he obtained much valuable information relative to the art, and having purchased new instruments, now feels confident that he can do as good work as can be done in the State.

The public are respectfully invited to call at the Rooms and examine a large collection of Pictures, including many of Brady's celebrated War scenes, and a picture of the camp of the Second Maine Regiment at Hall's Hill.

M. G. TRASK.
april4 Times copy

PHOTOGRAPHS!

[illegible]

AND ALL KINDS OF

Picture & Portrait Frames,

Albums, &c.

S. W. SAWYER'S

[illegible]

WHICH have been undergoing a thorough Repair and Enlargement, are now completed, and he is ready and will be pleased to receive a visit from all.

HE HAS JUST RECEIVED

A large Invoice of Oval Gilt, Black Rosewood and Gilt, Black Walnut and Gilt, Inlaid Oak with White Passe-Partouts and Gilt Rims; Ebony and Velvet Medallion, with Gilt Rims, Union and all kinds of Small French Frames, with Gilt Rims and Convex Glass, with and without Passe-Partouts; Oval French and American White, Passe-Partouts, with Gilt Rims and White Glass—both for Large and Small Photographs and Cartes de Visite.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Albums, Card Frames, Card Racks, and Gentlemen's Card Forms and Pocket Albums.

Mosaic, Union and all kinds of Plain Cases for Card Pictures. Medallion, Cupid, Morocco, Gilt Union, Oval Union, and all kinds of Fancy Cases for Ambrotypes and Carte de Visite Pictures.

The above French Goods were bought at a discount of ten, twenty, thirty, forty, and some at fifty per cent, of a firm selling out preparatory to dissolving partnership—and will be sold at a less price than they can be imported.

CARTES DE VISITE,

And all kinds of Pictures Made

AT THE OLD PRICES.

Please call and examine for yourselves.
may25

CREAM TARTAR.

B. T. BABBITT'S, Eagle Mills, and American Superlative, at
JOHN S. KIMBALL'S,
June1 80 and 82 Exchange St.

Patent Medicines at Wholesale.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla;	Herrick's Pills & Plasters;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;	Mrs. Winslow's S. Syrup;
Ayer's Cathartic Pills;	Johnson's Liniment;
Sturgis' Electric Comp'd;	Davis' Pain Killer;
Oxygenated Bitters;	Curtis & Perkins' do do;
Blood Food;	Peruvian Syrup;

Dr. Fitch's Medicines; Helmbold's Buchu and other Preparations; Dr. Jayne's Medicines; and a thousand others—for sale by
j22 E. F. BRADBURY.

AUGUST—Harper and Atlantic received by
D. BUGBEE & CO.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS and Pictures in variety, for sale by j22 D. BUGBEE & CO.

Steam Weekly to Liverpool,

Touching at Queenstown, (Cork Harbor.)

THE well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, August 8.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, " 15.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, " 22.

And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in Gold, or its Equivalent in Currency.

FIRST CABIN,	$80 00	STEERAGE,	$32 50
do to London,	85 00	do to London,	35 50
do to Paris,	95 00	do to Paris,	40 50
do to Hamburg,	90 00	do to Hamburg,	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or ALONZO BARTLETT, Bangor.
no. 6 3taw4w

$100 Bounty

To all Soldiers Discharged,

Having been Wounded in Battle.

PENSIONS

FOR all Soldiers who have been wounded, or contracted any disability in the line of duty, and also for the Widows of those who die in the service.

$100 Bounty & Arrears of Pay

For the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers,

AND

PRIZE MONEY,

For Sailors, obtained promptly and upon the most liberal terms, by

B. H. MACE,
(Licensed by Government.)
General Agent for Maine,
No. 55 West Market Square, (up one flight of stairs)
mi5 d&w BANGOR, ME.

Notice To Discharged Soldiers!

By Authority of United States License.

BY VIRTUE of the late law of Congress I will obtain $100 BOUNTY for all Discharged Soldiers wounded in any battle or skirmish with the enemy. The fee in any case will not exceed $5.

Applications sent by mail to all who cannot apply at my office.

PENSIONS for Wounded and Disabled Soldiers and Seamen obtained as heretofore.

Also, for all Widows and Minor Children, and dependent Mothers.

Also, Arrears of Pay—$100 Bounty for the widows or minor children of deceased soldiers.

C. P. BROWN,
General Agent for Maine, Bangor Maine.
march12 d&w

M. Schwartz,

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AUGUST—Godey, received by
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Whig & Courier.

(Concluded from 4th page.)

then we shall see these States return to the Union; then we shall see again peace and prosperity in the Union; then we shall see this question settled, not upon any ground of paltry compromises which shall leave the cause of dissatisfaction still rankling on both sides, but on a basis which shall leave to us and our country a government freed from all causes of dissatisfaction; a government strong and powerful, that has vindicated its power to sustain itself and to put down any rebellion against its authority; a people educated into courage, and strength, and manhood by the hardships, privations, sacrifices and exposures of this campaign,—a people that may then stand up and laugh to scorn the threats of foreign intervention, and defy a world in arms.

Gen. Shepley sat down amid the most enthusiastic applause, gentlemen waving hats and clapping their hands and ladies, waving their handkerchiefs.

TELEGRAPHIC

[Despatches to the Evening Times.]

Proof of Copperhead Complicity with Lee's Invasion—Rosecrans' Army in Motion—News from Rebel Sources—Heavy Bank robbery by rebels in Kentucky.

NEW YORK, 20th.

The special despatches to the morning papers contain nothing of importance.

The Tribune's special Washington despatch says the court martial, of which Gen. Stoughton is President, was to day engaged in the trial of J. J. Cochran, alias Stewart, who was arrested in March last as a spy. Passes through Southern cities and posts and letters indicating, that he was a spy, were found upon him. In one of these letters he mentions having been over to Richmond eight times, and also to various other Southern cities, and of his own showing, made $10,000.

When captured he offered to enter the service of the Federal Government to gain information in the South, where he said he could pass anywhere, and his only object was pay.

NEW YORK, 14th

The Herald has the following:

In an account furnished by Capt. Luce of the bark Sunset, which was captured and bonded by the rebel pirate steamer Florida, to the naval authorities, some singular statements are made. It will be remembered that the Sunset was captured on the 7th of July. Capt Luce was 3 hours on the Florida and was compelled by Capt Maffit to sign the bond for his vessel while under a military guard and was refused a duplicate of it. In the course of conversation with Maffit the latter indicated very plainly that he was fully informed with regard to Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and that the same was to be aided by a copperhead demonstration in New York and other northern cities, which he believed would compel the United States Government to make peace with the rebels and acknowledge their independence.

NEW YORK, 20th

The St Louis Democrat of Aug 17th says: A letter from an officer under Rosecrans, dated Aug 8th, University Place, headquarters 3d brigade, 4th division, 14th corps says—We are ordered to have our train in readiness to move, and to draw ten days rations and forage. Destination supposed to be Atlanta, Ga. Gen. Turchin is our brigade commander.

The Nashville Union of the 16th says: Gov Johnson, accompanied by his private Secretary, Col. Browning, returned on Friday evening from a visit of several days to the front. His trip was extended as far as Fayetteville, in Lincoln county, but a short distance from Huntsville. The army is in motion, and will very probably take possession of Chattanooga without resistance.

Refugees report Bragg moving in the direction of Atlanta, and that his troops greatly weakened and disorganized.

We cherish a strong hope that by the 1st of September, we will have possession of all of glorious East Tennessee. There is no power in the Southern Confederacy capable of resisting the great army which is on its march to Chattanooga.

NEW YORK, 20th.

The Herald has the following

Richmond papers of the 15th have been received here.

The Examiner says in regard to Lee's army: Army movements were at a perfect stand still on both sides, the intense heat enforcing quietude. Fighting was at such a discount that even the cavalry were enjoying a season of repose. However, this is apparently liable to be broken any day and hostile cannon awake the Rappahannock hills.

Orange Court House. A gentleman just arrived from Staunton, reports that some 200 old raiders were brought there yesterday, captured within 15 miles of that place.

Neither of the Richmond papers of Saturday refer to the execution of Capts Sawyer and Flynn, which was to have taken place on Friday the 14th, and it is probably that their execution has been quietly postponed. There is not much danger of its being carried out, so long as Gen W H Lee and Capt Winder are held as hostages for them.

Morton, Miss., 12th. One of Kirby Smith's staff officers, who has just arrived here, says that four transports laden with troops passed Rodney going up on Friday. The troops sent down by Gen Grant, were to take the place of the troops in Banks' army whose term of service had expired.

Gen Price was at Pine Bluff, Ark. General Dick Taylor's army was at Berwick Bay. One of his field batteries struck two lamp posts near Donaldsonville, last Thursday.

Gen Smith's headquarters was at Shreveport. He had called on the Governors of the Trans-Mississippi States to meet him at Marshall, Texas, on the 15th. The Governor of Texas has taken the field with 10,000 State troops.

Gen Magruder's headquarters are at Galveston.

Morton, Miss 13th.

The 46th Texas regiment of cavalry, captured 22 Yankees eighteen miles the other side of the Big Black, yesterday, and brought them safely to this place. They belong to Steele's division, of the 5th army corps. The pickets have been withdrawn from this side of the Big Black.

General Dick Taylor has captured 85 New York planters, who were planting cotton for the Lincoln government. They were sent to Texas for safe keeping.

NEW YORK, 20th.

Letters from the gunboat De Soto at Key West, states that the British schooner Lady Maria was captured on the 1st of July. On the 11th the De Soto chased a steamer and were rapidly overhauling her, when one of the De Soto's boilers burst, badly scalding five men and necessitating the abandonment of the chase.—The boiler was repaired, and on the 15th the De Soto captured the steamer James Battle, and then gave chase to the rebel steamer Wm. Bagley, and captured her after passing all the other blockaders who were in pursuit. The above captures netted over 1500 bales of cotton.

CHICAGO, 19th.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention assembled at the capitol in Madison today, and nominated J T Lewis, of Dane Co., for Governor and Judge Spooner of Waukesha, for Lieut Governor.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 17th

Advices from New Orleans to the 11th inst are received. They state that the health of the city is only fair. There were numerous cases of yellow fever at the quarantine. The steamer Wood had arrived from Vicksburg, bringing 500 sick soldiers. Disease is said to be on the increase at that point, most of the cases being of malignant type of typhoid fever, seven cases out of ten proving fatal.

Mobile is being heavily reinforced by the rebels, in anticipation of an attack by our forces.

The Atlanta appeal of the 7th instant, says a court of inquiry has been ordered to meet at Montgomery, to investigate the rebel campaigns in Mississippi and Louisiana, in May, June and July, and especially to inquire into the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The Mobile Tribune says that large numbers of Mississippi deserters are returning to their regiments.

CINCINNATI, 20th.

The Southern Bank of Kentucky, in Carrollton, Carroll county, was robbed at 1 30 this morning, by 16 men in uniforms, who represented themselves as belonging to Scott's rebel cavalry. They were first discovered by Mr Crawford, the cashier, who lives in the rear of the bank, on whom they fired, driving him back into his house. After removing all the money from the vault, and burning the papers therein, they mounted their horses and started off in the direction of Owen county.

The amount of money stolen is $100,000 in gold and silver, and $30,000 in paper. Every effort is being made to capture the robbers.

List of Killed and Wounded of the 12th Regiment, Maine Volunteers, during the siege of Port Hudson, La.

Lt Col Edwin Ilsley, wounded in hand slightly.

COMPANY A.

Horace Boynton, wounded in thigh.
Robert McGill, do severely.
Corpl Wm Farrington, do slightly.
Almon Gilpatrick do in arm do.
George H Libby do in wrist do.
Daniel Boobar, do in hand do.

COMPANY B.

John B Swett, killed.
Francis Lovett do.
Lucien P Gould, wounded in side severely.
Wm R Kneeland, do in leg slightly.
John W Whitehead, do in shoulder severely.
Judson E Measure wounded in hand, slightly.
Thomas H Toomy, " " foot severely.
Benjamin F Prescott, " " hand, slightly.
Simon Dearborn, " " back "

COMPANY C—KILLED.

Corporal Mahlon H Parker.

WOUNDED.

John Taylor, in leg severely.
William Wade, in leg, slightly.
John Young, in head, "
William C Allen, in arm "

COMPANY E—KILLED.

Aaron Richardson.

WOUNDED.

Melon Kenniston, in leg, severely.
Albion Adams, in hand "

COMPANY G—KILLED.

George Lennell
John Casy.

WOUNDED.

Leonard Briggs, in shoulder, severely.
Nathaniel Marden, in thigh, slightly.
Hazen W Grover, in hand, slightly.
Elish Averill, in ankle, slightly.
Corporal George L Watson, in side, severely.
Sergeant Dexter B Brown, in shoulder, "
Randal F Mayberry, in hand, slightly.
August Labaraie, in head severely.
James Williams, in leg, "
Silas B Stiles, in ankle, "

COMPANY H—KILLED.

Woodman F Guilford,
Corporal Alonzo Woodworth.

WOUNDED.

Thomas H Avery, in wrist, severely.
Lewis H Bradbury, in face "
Colastin Davis, in arm, slightly.
Spencer Davis, " "
Elijah G Tibbetts, in leg, severely.
Charles H Thomas, in " "
Levi Foster, in hand, "
Lamuel Gussett, in hand "
Sergeant LaGrange Severance, in leg, slightly.
Aliah Graffam, killed.
Charles H Casey, wounded in shoulder.
Henry Colsin, in hand, slightly.
Hiram W Shepherd, in hand, slightly.
Garvis Clair, in head, severely.
S S Sealand, in arm, slightly.

COMPANY I—WOUNDED.

Adolph Frytacy, in leg, slightly.
Andrew Williams, in hand, slightly.
W W Gragg, " " "
John Collins, " " "
William Lebster.

COMPANY K—KILLED.

Joseph Lock.

WOUNDED.

Joseph Haddock, in shoulder, severely.
James H Day, in arm slightly.
James G Goff, " hand, "
David Twomey, in head, severely.
Alexander Green, in leg, slightly.
Sergeant Josiah H Pines, in shoulder, severely.
Hugh McInnis, in hand, slightly.

EDWIN ILSLEY,
Lieut. Col. Commanding 12th Maine Vols.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the 16th Regiment Maine Vols., at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

FIELD AND STAFF—WOUNDED.

Surgeon Charles Alexander.

MISSING.

Colonel Charles W Tilden.

COMPANY A—WOUNDED.

Captain Isaac A Pennell.
Sergeant W A Morrill.
" Daniel A Spearing.
Privates—John F Thompson, Henry E Clark, J B Hurd, W W Cook, Abel C Holbrook.

MISSING IN ACTION.

2d Lieutenant Nathan Fowler.
Sergeant James Parsons.
Corporal Clement Williams.
" Bray Wilkins,
" Henry E Dexter,
Privates—George H Gould, Thomas B Pipes, Harrison S Warren, Albert J March, Lyman O Goodwin, Horatio G Fuller.

COMPANY B—WOUNDED.

1st Lieutenant Fred. H Beecher.
Corporal A W McCann and,
Privates—Charles M Phillips, Henry A Ritter.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Captain Eleazer W Atwood.
2d Lieutenant Melven C Wadsworth.
Sergeants Charles E Deering, Gustavus Moore.
Privates—Henry D Austin, Edmund J Brooklase, William W Bruce, Thomas Doyle, Randall Eldridge, Israel W Holbrook, William H Huntington, John Palmer, J W Richardson, Wm H Robinson, Charles H Taber, Adin B Thayer.

COMPANY C—KILLED.

Corporal Wm. H Yeaton,
Henry J Butterfield.

WOUNDED.

Sergeant C N Adams.
Corporal George H Farnham.
Privates—David H Mines, Elias Reed, A W Stratton, A Brown.

MISSING IN ACTION.

2d Lieutenant George D Bisbee.
Sergeants C F Lothrop, Henry D Fiske.
Corporals Robinson Fairbanks, D Stubbs, John A McKeen.
Privates—Martin Butterfield, Francis Crane, C P Davis, Farwell Chaney, Geo. W Ryans, Loram Lurkin, Abram Newton, James Ridley, W S Blockwell, W Bartlett, Jr., A L Chandler.

COMPANY D—KILLED.

Samuel Gray, Jr.

WOUNDED.

Corporal Benjamin F Fuller.
Charles D Rider.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Captain Oliver H Lowell.
Sergeants—John M Webster, Joseph H Harrington, Wm. F Lombard.
Corporals—Sanford M Reed, LaForrest Kimball, Charles E Putnam.
Privates—Columbus Bancroft, Peter F Bean, Jonathan Bauer, John F Foster, Hosea Adams, Fordyce P Twitchell, Albert W Roberts, Chas. H Stevens, Silas H Park, John Downey.

COMPANY E—KILLED.

Wm. F Bates, Hiram F Priest.

WOUNDED.

2d Lieutenant Aubrey Leavitt.
Sergeant Martin B Soule.
Privates—Wm. G Foster, Gustavus W Webber, Albion B Miles, Charles C Lyon.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Captain Wm. A Stevens.
Sergeants—Joseph G Lamb, Edwin C Stevens.
Corporals—Wm. Valentine, Sampson A Thomas, Jonsider F Blaisdell, Eben Curtis, 2d, Octavus H Stubbs.
Privates—Charles Abbott, Luther Bradford, Curtis B Fails, George C Harmon, Stephen A Hoyt, James M Lyford, Harrison Merchant, Davis S Thomas, Andrew J Thibbetts, Virgil H Webber, Charles P Winship, Isaac J Worth.

COMPANY F—WOUNDED.

Privates—George E Burnham, George Palmer, Benj. Fenderson.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Captain Thomas E Wentworth.
1st Lieutenant George A Deering.
Sergeants—Charles W Ross, John McKhee.
Corporals—Edward L Varney, Wm. Carmell.
Privates—Abram S Andrews, Joseph Green, John F Harding, Albert Powers, Geo. W Smith, Melville B Smith, Frank H Tarbox, William W Ward, Eben J Walker.

COMPANY G—KILLED.

Frank Fairbrother, Hiram Pullen.

WOUNDED.

Sergeant Byron D Babcock.
Corporal Joseph P Austin.
Privates—George R Lunt, Boardman Williamson.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Captain S Clifford Belcher.
Sergeants—John H Frain, F H B Lenfest, Joseph A Ricker.
Corporals—Gorham Lord, Luke Emery, Sam'l F Farnham.
Privates—Thomas Gibbs, Jacob Hodgkins, John E Morrow, Wm. F Quint, Benjamin Hobbs, Daniel B Snow, Lewis Works, Gardner B Wade.

COMPANY H—KILLED.

George W Wilson.

WOUNDED.

Corporal Charles D Favour.
Patrick O Conner.

MISSING IN ACTION.

2d Lieutenant James W Childs.
Sergeants—Lewis G Richards, John McDonald, George H Fisher.
Corporals—Amasa Gregory, Thos. Witherley.
Privates—Winfield S Chick, Adam J West, Calvin Day, David Phillips, Moses J Hubert, Jas. C Foss, Charles J Hayes, Geo. F Dearborn, Danforth Lovely, Geo. F Dyer, Lamuel H Clement, Geo. F Redding, Wm. H. Smith.

COMPANY I—WOUNDED.

Captain Wm. H Waldron.
Privates—Wm. Davis, Henry R Batchelder.

MISSING IN ACTION.

1st Lieutenant Lewis C Bisbee.
Sergeants—Z Howe, J P Parker, Wilber F Moore, C F Higgins.
Corporals—John S Brown, Haskell, H D Manley, George D Marston.
Privates—Robert Davis, Geo. W Anderson, B B Crockett, Jeremiah Estes, F H Farris, Thomas Gould, Stewart Holmes, Enoch Howland, Lora S Patten, George F Pipes, Albert W Potter, Daniel Small, Oliver Staver, S S Voss.

COMPANY K—KILLED.

Captain S C Whitehouse.
Corporal Frank Deveraux.
Private E F Brickford.

WOUNDED

Corporals—A C Stevens, C A Devereaux.
Privates—C P Allen, Daniel Colligan, H A Dow, Frank Bowlen, A B Sanborn.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Sergeants—Jos. B Varnum, Francis C Mayo.
Corporal Charles Choat.
Privates—Isaac B Bickford, Henry B Butler, Edwin Cunningham, Mark E Hatch, Gregory Lambert, James E Marks, A J Morgrage, Hiram Savage, Samuel Sherman, Henry B Wescott, Thomas J Wilson.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed.—Officers 1; enlisted men 12.
Wounded.—Officers 5; enlisted men 41.
Missing.—Officers 10; enlisted men 156.
Aggregate.—Officers, 16,
Enlisted men, 209.
225

A. B. FARNHAM,
Lieut. Col. Com'd'g 16th Reg't Maine Vols.
WILLIAM H. BROUGHTON,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.

ARRIVAL OF THE 28TH MAINE. The 28th regiment of nine months' volunteers, under the command of Lt. Col. Hadlock, reached this city to-day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock by special train. They left Baton Rouge, on the 6th of August, and have travelled the route home taken by the other returning regiments, via the Mississippi river, Cairo, Chicago, &c. The regiment compares favorably in appearance with the other regiments which have arrived here, the men, although travel-worn and dusty, being generally in good health and spirits. They number 586 men, 76 having been left upon the homeward route to ill to be transported.

The usual reception was given the regiment on its arrival. They were escorted to the State House grounds where addresses of welcome were delivered by Gov. Coburn, Mayor Johnson and Gen. Howard. A collation was provided for them, after partaking of which, they were marched to Camp Keyes, where they will be quartered until mustered out of the service.
—*Augusta Age.*

Whig & Courier.

WHEELER & LYNDE PROPRIETORS.

Wm. H. Wheeler, Editor.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

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UNION NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR

SAMUEL CONY.

The Convention.

The Convention in this city yesterday, was largely attended, and the best feeling prevailed There was no especial contest to call out delegates, but nevertheless the people came from all parts of the country to take counsel together.

The men put in nomination are true to the Union, and reliable in every particular. They are eminently qualified for the positions they are destined to fill, and will receive a handsome majority in September.

Let every Union man consider himself called upon to work until election, and we will roll up a Union majority that will be felt from Iowa to Louisiana.

A vote for Cony is a vote against Jeff Davis and his rebel sympathisers in the North, and we venture to predict that the coming election will bury them, in this State, too deep for resurrection.

Union County Convention.

The Convention was called to order by George Stetson of this city Chairman of the County Committee, upon whose motion Josiah S Crosby of Dexter, was appointed temporary Chairman.

Mr Crosby made a brief speech The call for the Convention was read, after which E C Brett of Oldtown, and S W Mathews of Hampden, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

On motion of A L Simpson of Bangor, the Chairman appointed Amos Pickard of Hampden, Wm C Hammatt of Howland, Alpheus Lyon of Bangor, Volney A Sprague of Corinna, and W F McMahon of Eddington, a committee on permanent organization.

On motion of A L Simpson of Bangor, the Chairman appointed A L Simpson, M S Sarbburr of Springfield, Elisha W Shaw of Newport, Jacob Eastman of Bradford, and J A Blanchard of Oldtown, as committee on Credentials.

J C Woodman of Boston, was called for, and received with loud applause Mr Woodman made a very eloquent and impressive speech, which was listened to with profound attention.

The Committee on Credentials reported that all the towns and nearly all the plantations in the County were represented. Three hundred and seven delegates were present.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Argyle—C H Thompson, Israel Foster, H P Foster.

Alton—Nathaniel Spratt, George H McKechnie, Joseph Crawford, Joseph Whitcomb.

Bangor—A D Manson, John S Kimball, Alpheus Lyon, Lorenzo E Sabine, Daniel F Wingate, Benjamin F Brown, Hollis Bowman, Hiram B Williams, Silas C Hatch, A L Simpson, J B Mathews, J T Tewksbury, Albert Mole, F M Sabine, James Dunning, Asa Smith, Samuel Jewett, C P Roberts, Nathan Dennett, Spencer A Pratt, John S Chadwick, S F Humphrey, Jonas Ames, Jr, Joshua Fields, Isaac R Clark, Charles Stetson, J. Burbank, A S Weed, Charles Sawtelle, E T Fox, Gideon Mayo, J W Humphrey, L J Morse, Jefferson Higgins, D N Thomas, S P Strickland, John Dearborn, John S Ricker, James H Bowler, Joseph F Snow, A F Wakefield, Greenleaf Fogg.

Bradford—Isaac Libby, Alvin Trask, Thomas R Kingsbury, Enoch Stearns, Charles E Wilson, Jacob Eastman, Walter B Forbes.

Burlington—J W Porter, Jonathan Taylor, Samuel Taylor.

Brewer—Caleb Holyoke, William Johnson, L G Harlow, Geo U Goodwin, Z G Arey, William W Johnson, Melvil Nickerson, Geo W Washburn, Samuel Bartlett Jr, S M Farrington, John Holyoke, Isaac Dunning.

Bradley—Edwin Eddy, John Welch, W Eddy, G. Boston, F Blackman.

Clifton—Luther Tenney.

Carmel—J W Johnson, J J Bell, Silas S Pike, Mark McLaughlin, H F A Patterson, Benjamin Emerson, Leonard Chase.

Corinth—John L Robinson, William Spratt, T J Snow, Otis Megquire, E J Bragdon, Charles Ferrick, George W Jones, Stephen H Weare.

Chester—William Scott.

Carroll—J D Stanwood, A A Blanchard, J G Clark.

Corinna—Campbell Bachelder, Volney A Sprague, Charles Proctor, William G Dearborn, M F Hamilton, William P Mower, Edward Blanchard, J M Lowrey.

Claremont—R D Crocker, David York, Amos Whitney, Henry Batman, Stephen York, Joshua Gould, Ira Gardner.

Dexter—Justin Whitcomb, S P Horton, Hiram Getchell, D M Littlefield, Geo A Abbott, John H Gould, Josiah Crosby, E D Jumper, H L Wood, E Copeland.

Exeter—Nathaniel Barker, John Whitney, D Barker, J M Chamberlain, F J Shaw, G F Towle, H Prescott, L Stevens.

Eddington—Elijah Comins, S W McMahon, A W McMahon, E M Comins, H M Shaw.

Edinburgh—Nathaniel Hoyt.

Enfield—Nathaniel Jones, John Treat, James McKenny, Simeon T McKenny.

Etna—Elias Doble, Nathan Whitten, H P Hardy, A Sylvester, James Carter.

Orrington—Joseph D. Baker, Richard Baker, Joseph Doane, Albert Bowden, H. J. Nickerson, Samuel H. Snow, John King, Sumner Chapin, Mil[illegible] Currier, Peter C. Barker.

Oldtown—E M Woodman, J. H. Burgess, J. A. Blanchard, Nahum Godfrey, G. F. Dillingham, B. Bradford, Geo. Weston, J. G. Spaulding, N. M. Hartwell, Danl. Lunt, J. Y. Richardson, Orinell Rogers, G. P. Sewall, J. L. Smith, A. B. Sutton, E. Brett, Lore A Alford.

[illegible] No. 4 R. 1—W. S. Spriberry.

[illegible] No. 1—Benj. J. White.

[illegible]—Joseph Laing, J. Bachelder.

[illegible]—Eben H. Haynes.

Plymouth—Geo. H. Bowden, F. H. Rice, M. M. Estes, John Jarvard, Benj. Blaisdell, Peter Hisbon.

Prentiss—Jamie Cooper, Alfred R. Lombard, Francis Blanchard.

Springfield—Thos. C. Burleigh, Jesse G. Marsh, W. H. Crafford, Cyrus E. Stetser, Thomas M. [illegible] Crockett.

Milford—A H Norris, Simon Newbegin, Jesse Prentiss, F M Cunningham.

Mattawamkeag—Alvin Haynes.

Mount Chase—S L Kimball.

Newburg—Mark Folsom, Chas Rigby, C H Whitney, Ariel Kelly, N B Rollins, J F Rigby.

Newport—E. Walker, E. W. Shaw, H. Davis, Danl. Stewart, Saml. J. Allen, Benj. F. Getchell.

Orono—G Mayo, A. Lewis, E. Webster, S.White, J. S. Kelley, Geo. Vinal, Levi Dennett, W. M. Rollins, J. S. Hamilton, P. T. Whitney, Wm Anger.

Lowell—Joseph Porter, Alexander Webb, John Varney, L L Varney, A. C. Roe, E. P. Messer.

Lee—Shepherd Bean, G. S. Bean, Thomas Lowell, James Burk, Geo. E. Field, H. F. Hanson.

Lincoln—A. O. Ingersoll, D. S. Plumley, A. G. Randall, William H. Chesley, William B. Pinkham, John Frost, A. B. Chase, Nelson Jordon.

Garland—Andrew M Haskell, Samuel Skillin, Luther Rideout, James L. Pillsbury, Stuba Skinner, William S. Haskell, Joseph Bragdon.

Greenfield—James White, Jonathan White, Bartlett White.

Greenbush—J. O. Rogers, C. S. Weld, J. O Folsom, W H Scott.

Glenburn—Joel Vickery, Moses Parsons, Jonathan Grover, Lowell Marston, Daniel Worster.

Howland—William C Hammet, Fred. C. Davis.

Hudson—D. Barrington, W. Rogers, J. J. Winchester, H. Hart, J. Mann.

Hermon—John Kimball, John York, Alonson Grant, Robert Noble, A. R. Swan, Wentworth Holt, John H. Hinckley, Edson R. Maddocks.

Hampden—William W. Rogers, Amasa K. Walker, David Brown, Amos Pickard, S. W. Matthews, Harrison Greeley, Stephen H. Goddard, Hiram Sylvester, Nason Damon, Ephraim Stubbs, Lorenzo Hinckley, Charles Swett, Joseph Jackson.

Kenduskeag—Orin Jackson, G. Clement, C. A Dolliver, Mr. Stockwell.

Levant—Daniel Barrey, D. S. Fifield, Augustus Low, Cyrus Waugh, J. R. Sawyer, T. H. Wiggin, Henry Gilman, J R Wing.

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr Doane of Orrington, a committee of five were appointed to report resolutions to the Convention.

On motion of J S Chadwick of Bangor, five were added to the Committee on Resolutions

The following were appointed as the committee.

Joseph Doane of Orrington
S F Humphrey of Bangor.
A G Randal of Lincoln
B F Hoxton of Dexter.
Joseph Porter of Lowell.
Solomon Dunning of Charleston
Wm W Rogers of Hampden.
Spencer A Pratt of Bangor.
Thos R Kingsbury of Bradford.
John J Bell of Carmel.

On motion of Mr Hammatt, the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m

AFTERNOON

Convention called to order at 2 o'clock.

Amasa C Flint, Esq, was re-nominated for County Treasurer by acclamation.

On motion of J S Chadwick of Bangor, C H Whitney of Newburg, John L Robinson of Corinth, N M Hartwell of Oldtown, and Samuel J Allen of Newport, were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count votes.

Geo P Sewall of Oldtown, on the part of the up river delegation, stated that the delegation had unanimously agreed upon Osgood N Bradbury, Esq, of Springfield, as the person they wished to have nominated for Senator from the up river section, and Lore Alford of Oldtown as their choice for County Commissioner.

The Committee appointed to receive votes for Senator, reported as follows—

Whole number of votes,	206
Necessary to a choice,	104
O N Bradbury,	182
John H Hilliard,	23
Scattering,	1

And Osgood N Bradbury was declared candidate for Senator from the up river section.

A L Simpson called for a meeting of the delegates from the middle district, that they might unite upon a candidate for Senator.

Mr McMahon of Eddington, was anxious to have a Union democrat nominated for Senator.

Mr Sprague of Corinna objected to the meeting. He was anxious to have a voice in the nominations, and wanted the selection made by the whole Convention.

George P Sewall of Oldtown, was in favor of proceeding with the ballot. He did not care what a man's antecedents were, all he wanted to know was whether a man is sound now, and goes for carrying the knife to the rebels, and hurrahs for the old flag.

On motion it was voted to proceed at once with the voting.

The committee to receive votes for Senator reported as follows—

Whole number of ballots,	216
Necessary to a choice,	109
A D Manson,	160
S F Strickland,	[illegible]
Scattering,	8

And A D Manson was declared candidate for senator for the Middle District.

On motion of A L Simpson of Bangor, Chas. Beals, Esq, of Hudson, was re-nominated for Senator from the Western District, by acclamation.

The committee appointed to receive votes for County Commissioner reported

Whole number of votes,	174
Necessary to a choice,	88
Lore Alford,	114
A Haynes,	47
W H Scott,	13

On motion of J J Bell of Carmel, N M Hartwell of Oldtown and A D Manson of Bangor, were appointed a committee to select a Union County Committee for the ensuing year.

S F Humphrey of Bangor, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present rebellion against our National Government was entered upon by desperate men who had neither suffered, nor were threatened with any wrong, oppression or injustice, and that it is a deliberate and infamous attempt on the part of the insurgents to destroy the free institutions founded by Washington and defended by Jackson, and their place to substitute an aristocratic Government whose genius and corner stone should be human bondage.

Resolved, That it is the sworn and imperative duty of the President of the United States, imposed on him by "*the constitution as it is*" to crush the rebellion, to extend the authority of the Government, and "preserve the execution of the laws over every State and Territory of the republic; and that to accomplish this he has no alternative but to .... the Power with overwhelming force, calling to his aid, and making a vigorous use of every means known to civilized warfare.

Resolved, That in this crisis there can be but two parties, the loyal and the disloyal—patriots and traitors, and that every principle of loyalty and patriotism calls upon every citizen to co-operate with the National Administration to maintain "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws" by the military force of the country.

Resolved; That while we earnestly desire an *honorable* settlement of our national difficulties, yet "life is not so dear nor peace so sweet as to be purchased" by the degrading terms of dismemberment and separation alone offered to us by the Confederacy, and that we should disgrace all the memories of the past, and be wanting in every principle of honor and manhood, if in pursuance of the policy of the so-called Democratic party we should call home our armies, and thereby abandon the glorious consummation of honorable victory and peace we have so nearly attained.

Resolved, That we tender to the gallant sons of Maine, now in the armies and navies of the republic, the thanks of a grateful people, for their unselfish and heroic valor; that we mourn for those who have sealed, with their blood, their devotion to their country, and will cherish their memories tenderly and fondly; while to the glorious survivors, we give assurance that the last dollar and the last life shall be given to reinforce them, until the old flag floats in final victory.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and integrity of Hon. Samuel Cony, our candidate for Governor, and of the nominees of this convention for the offices of County Commissioners, Treasurer, Senators, and that we will use all honorable efforts to secure their election.

The resolutions were greeted with much applause

The committee to select a County Committee for the ensuing year reported the following names and the report was accepted and the committee elected E T Fox of Bangor, Hiram Ruggles of Carmel, James Dunning of Bangor, T P Irish of Garland, G F Dillingham of Oldtown.

Thomas H Gurnsey of Bangor was loudly called for, and took the stand. He said he had always been and was now a Democrat of the regular Jackson stripe. His motto was—"The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved." He was a Douglas Democrat, and supported the gallant Jameson for Governor A year ago he sat in Convention with Bion Bradbury, who was then an ardent supporter of the Union, and it was not until after Jameson was nominated that Bion faltered, went over to the scoundrels who were endeavoring to break up the Government and the Douglas Democratic party, and received a nomination. Bion went before the people on a false platform, and cheated the Douglas Democrats, and now appears before them, believing that the people are so destitute of patriotism, so lacking in manhood, that they will give their votes to men who are in sympathy with the enemies of their country. It is possible that some of the Douglas Democrats may have been misled and deceived; but he believed, yes, he could say *he knew* that at heart they were true to their country and their flag There could be but two sides to the question—a man was for the Government or against it. If for the Government he was a patriot—if against it, he was a traitor. Stephen A Douglas had been his standard bearer. Stephen A Douglas was a patriot, and he believed that his spirit and the spirit of Jameson were about them, urging them in thunder tones to stand by their country in the hour of her peril. Gentlemen talk of peace—want an armistice—and talk about treating with rebels in arms against the Government He did not wish to treat with men who violated their oaths in Congress, surrendered our arsenals, stole our arms, robbed us of our vessels of war, and then basely attempted to destroy the Government which had protected them. He was in favor of carrying arms in one hand, the Constitution in the other, and conquering a permanent peace Mr Gurney sat down amid a storm of applause.

The Convention then adjourned.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

TERMS OF DAILY.

$6,00 per year; $3,00 for six months; $1,50 for three months; 60 cents per month, for less than three months.

Invariably in Advance.

The first of January, 1863, all Dailies will be discontinued unless the price of subscription is paid in advance

SHEPLEY'S SPEECH. We to-day reprint Geo. Shepley's excellent speech, that our readers may have it entire in one paper. It should be read carefully by everybody.

The band will play this evening on the corner of Kenduskeag Avenue and Division St.

PRESENTED A SUBSTITUTE Yesterday Rev. Mr. Goodwin of the Episcopal church in this city, who was called upon in the late draft, presented an able-bodied man as his substitute, without asking for an examination. He is perfectly willing to do all in his power to help to suppress this unholy rebellion.

Supreme Judicial Court—August Term.

APPLETON J. PRESIDING.

State vs Julia O'Brien—for receiving stolen goods. Verdict—guilty.
County Attorney. Knowles.

State vs Michael Sullivan—larceny from Cary's store. Verdict—guilty.
County Attorney. Knowles.

ON TRIAL.

State vs Charles Clark, alias Bolton—larceny.

A patent has been granted to Charles H Robinson of Bath Me., for improvement in hay and cotton presses.

The Bath Courier with characteristic regard for truth and courtesy, styles Lewis Barker the "crazy down East poet." We are not aware that Lewis ever indulged in poesy. His brother David is the the Poet, and has written some of perfect gems. If he is crazy, there is method in his madness.

THE BRITISH COPPERHEAD. The essential copperheadism of the London Times is seen in its sympathy with the New York rioters and its bitter opposition to the draft, as manifested in the following extract from one of its recent leaders:

Since the bombardment of Fort Sumter we doubt not miseries have been inflicted on the South, but we know that in the North personal liberty has been annihilated the liberty of the press has been destroyed, the right of circulating false news has become the monopoly of the Government, and the function of Congress has been reduced to the ignoble office of giving a color of legality to acts which demolish the Constitution in the name of which they were performed. At length, after innumerable efforts and a dogged perseverance worthy of a better cause, the fortune of war, has changed sides, and, after long favoring the Confederate arms, has pronounced decidedly for the cause of the Federals. But the moment of victory seems to have been precisely at the moment at which the scales had fallen from the much-enduring Northern people. They seem to have become aware, perhaps just when it is too late, that every blow which crushes the independence of the South is equally fatal to the cause of Northern liberty. The mob of New York has risen against that Government which its State and city have so energetically supported with a fury and inveteracy far greater than was displayed by either side in the first days of the bloody and desperate civil war The same manifestations have taken place in other parts of the country, and have been met by declarations on the part of the Central Government that they will persevere throughout the Federal States in a levy of 300,000 men. Shall they obtain this or no? The answer to the question will decide whether America shall any longer be ranked among the Free States of the world. If a Central Government can obtain the instrument which it requires from the people, it will be in a condition to seize and retain absolute power, as in republican France a violent and energetic minority, possessed of the machinery of Government, and knowing neither fear nor scruple of any kind, will trample under its feet all local liberties, and institute a sanguinary proscription of its enemies. It is time to be up and doing, if, indeed, it be not already too late.

RECEPTION OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AT HASTINGS. Admiral Farragut arrived at Hastings, on the Hudson river, on Friday last. Long before the boat reached the dock it was crowded with hundreds of ladies, gentlemen and children who came to welcome him. Across the dock was stretched a large banner, on which was painted these words:

"Welcome to the Hero of Mississippi."

The moment he landed "Three cheers for the Admiral" greeted him. The ladies rose in their carriages and waved flags. Bouquets and welcomes were showered upon him with an earnestness which proved they came from no more ordinary feelings The Admiral was deeply affected by the demonstration, and he bowed his thanks. With his usual modesty he tried to escape from notice, but there seemed to be no hiding place for him, as waving handkerchiefs and welcomes pursued him until he reached his residence On reaching his house he found it filled with rare flowers and fruit, which had been most carefully arranged by his servants

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tucked Muslin

Can be found at the
EMPLOYMENT STORE,
aug20 1w Main Street.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING

FLY-KILLER!

Supplies a want felt by every good housekeeper.—Every sheet will kill a quart when flies are thick. Remember that it is DUTCHER'S that does this, and refuse the base imitations that are offered The real article is for sale by all respectable Druggists
H. H. HAY. Portland. Wholesale Agent.
e15 8w d&w sb

CITY OF BANGOR.

The Regular Meetings of the *Joint Standing Committee on Accounts and Claims* will be holden at the Aldermen's Room, City Hall, on FRIDAY, before the first Monday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. H. BOWLER, Chairman.
march 26, 1863 (Times copy.)

HAIR DYE, HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is *the Best in the World.* The only *Harmless, True and Reliable* Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair. instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown*, without Injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful, imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring it to its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR—all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay-st, New York.
july10'63 d&w only

THOMAS J. STEWART,

Shipping & Commission Merchant

AND SHIP BROKER,
june8 Office, No. 1 Mercantile Square.

THOMAS J. STEWART,

Has removed to No 1 Mercantile Square—(Office over Ayer & Weed's store) june8

Taxes for 1863.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR' NOTICE.

The Assessors of the City of Bangor have committed to me the Tax Bills for the year 1863, under date of August 15th, 1863, and, by a vote of the City Council I am authorized to abate 6 per cent. on all Taxes paid within ONE MONTH from date of commitment.
SETH PAINE, Treasurer and Collector.
City of Bangor, Aug 15, 1863 m (Times)

DIED:

In Port Royal, July 31st, Granville W., son of David and Emeraine H. Fogg, of Garland, aged 28 yrs. Mr. Fogg was one of our most enterprising young men. He left his home a few years since and engaged himself in business at Milford, Mass, as a butcher until Feb 1st, 1863 He left his business and went into the navy, on board the U.S. ship Mercedita as acting masters mate. He was taken sick on the 12th ult. of fever and dysentery, and, after a few days of severe sickness his happy spirit left its earthly tabernacle and went to its Heavenly home. His loss will be deeply felt by all his friends and acquaintances—[Com.

At Fort Sumner, Md., Aug. 18th, Mrs. Ada V., wife of R. E. Paine, Surg 1st Maine Artillery, and daughter of the Rev Aiwana Pease, in the 31st year of her age. (Times and Jeffersonian copy.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF BANGOR.

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, Aug. 20.

Brig Sawyer, McCobb, Boston, to T J Stewart
Brig C L Jackson, Parker, Boston
Sch Emma & Ellen, Fewer, Hartford
Sch Express, Wentworth, Boston
Sch Sea Bee, Herrick, Neponset
Sch Day Spring, Orcutt, Gloucester
Sch Almira, Frisbie, Portsmouth
Sch Maria Whitney, Froheck, Lincolnville
Sch Hero, Carter, Belfast

SAILED.

Aug. 20—Ship E P Carver, (new) Pendleton, Liverpool, by D F Stockwell & Co; schs Hudson, Warren, New York; Lady of the Ocean, Chamberlain, and J P Harts Spear, Providence; Mirror, Nickerson, Henry, Carter, and Atlantic, Lane, Boston; Helena, Harris, Portsmouth; D Atwood, Plummer, Machias.

2000

Carthagena Cocoa Nuts,

Just arrived and for sale by
aug21 4w A. L. & R. C. BOYD.

Hoop Skirts

—OF—

Osborne & Cheeseman's make,

All sizes, for Children, Misses and Children.

ALSO

LADIES KID GLOVES,

Best in the world, for sale at
86 MAIN STREET, by
aug21 1wd&w W. C. AYER.

SEPTEMBER—Ladies' Book Fashion and Continental, received by PATCH & HIGHT.
aug21

SEPTEMBER—Ballou's, Peterson's, Godey's, and Continental, at ALONZO BARTLETT'S.
aug21

The following is a list of Exemptions in the Fourth Congressional District of Maine, for August 20, with causes for the same.

Henry Leavitt, chronic gastritis; Edward L Emery, varicose veins with swelling; Charles W Thomas, chronic hepatitis; Jesse Prentiss, disease of the lungs; Alfred G. Harlow, only son of a widow; Silas Ketchum, anchylosis; Samuel Stearns injury, to knee; J Wilson Barron, rheumatic carditis; John McGinty, injury to right hand; Wesley G Trask, prominence of the articulation of the metatarsal bone and first phalanx of great toe; George W. Tewksbury, in service March 3, 1863; Charles A Brown, haemoptysis; James E. Oaks, deformity of feet; Silas M. Bates, debility; Calvin J. Kingsbury, ozaena and debility; Robert H Hitchborn, injury back and debility; Thomas Shorey, injury to side; Edward Hickey, loss of three toes of right foot; William N. Fisher, carditis; William G. Sargent, debility; William P. Burr, injury to right arm; George H Pease, election; William H. Cross, scrofula and partial anchylosis of right knee joint; John Davis, injury to head; George W Johnson, hernia; Timothy T. Crockett, deformity of chest; P. Job Abbott, ulcerated internal hemorrhoids; Nathaniel S. Curtis, hernia; Patrick Murray, imperfect development; Charles W. Atkins, deformity of leg and lameness; Franklin M Cunningham, debility; Joseph H. Hawes, hernia; Michael Nolan, alienage; Isaac L. Twombly, unsuitableness of age; Samuel Smachury, election; Anson W. Dorow, unsuitableness of age, Thomas Higgins, alienage; John N. Dearborn, aged and infirm parents; Robert T. Gould, unsuitableness of age; Paul Lambert, alienage; Franklin S Batchelder, aged and infirm parents; Daniel Healy, alienage; Albert L. Leobey, phthisis.

Cases examined,	73
Exempted as above,	43
Accepted,	30
Accepted by substitutes,	[illegible]
	73

ELIJAH LOW,
a21 3t Captain and Provost Marshal.

Brick Store

for Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK STORE, No. 119 in the Emerson & Fiske Block, on Broad street, will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to
JOHN B. FOSTER.
Bangor, Aug. 21, 1863 2w*

CITY OF BANGOR.

Notice to Voters.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of voters in the respective Wards in said City are posted in the avenue of the City Hall, for the examination of all persons interested. Per order
GEO W SNOW, City Clerk
Aug 20, 1863 d1w (Times)

Ship Carpenters.

25 GOOD SHIP CARPENTERS WANTED, for three months, to work in my yard in Brewer, known as the "Cooper yard"
aug21 2w J. T. TEWKSBURY.

BOY WANTED.

ONE who has had some experience in a store preferred. STICKNEY & ROBERTS.
aug20 3t

SEPTEMBER—Godey and Peterson rec'd by
aug20 D BUGBEE & CO

B. Kimball,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

BANGOR.

Office—No. 55 West Market Square.
aug20 3md&w*

Removal!

AYER & WEED,

HAVE REMOVED to their new and capacious Store,

Nos. 116 and 118 Broad Street,

Where they will be happy to see all who are in want of

Corn, Flour, W. I. Goods and Groceries,

at wholesale. Having increased facilities for doing business, we shall be prepared to sell the trade at the lowest market rates
J. H. AYER. a19 2w A. S. WEED.

Notice.

MY WIFE, Susan Delano, having left my bed and board without cause, this is to notify all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
GEORGE A. DELANO
Hampden, Aug 19, 1863 3td a19

Winterport Notice.

THE subscriber having sold out his stock in trade to L. L & W. HALEY, would notify his friends and customers that he can be found at the old stand, No. 4 Commercial Street, where he will have an office. All indebted will please call and settle
JAMES HALEY.
Winterport, Aug. 18, 1863. a19 6w*

TO DRAFTED MEN.

All Claims

FOR EXEMPTION under the "Conscription Act" attended to before the Board of Enrolment, at Bangor, by
JAMES S. WILEY.
Dover, Aug. 19, 1863 tf

Strayed or Stolen,

From the premises of the subscriber, in Bradley, Aug 14th, a Black Horse about six years old; lame in near forward leg, hind fetlocks white. Any person returning said horse, or giving information where he can be found, will be suitably rewarded
EUGENE LENFEST
Bradley, Aug. 19, 1863. 3t*

SOMETHING NEW!

Mrs. Foy's Patent

Corset & Skirt Supporter

Pronounced by those who have used them,

The most comfortable article yet offered to the public.

Colored and White. all sizes, at
KENT & STONE'S,
a19 7 Main Street.

$500 Bounty!

ALL Soldiers who have been in the service of the United States Nine Months, and have been regularly discharged, and will re-enlist as

VETERAN SOLDIERS,

To go in the

1st Maine Heavy Artillery,

Will receive $500 Bounty.

Sergt. J. LANE, Recruiting Officer,
August 17 No 7 Granite Block,

DRAFTED MEN,

Claiming Exemption from Service,

Get your Exemption Papers prepared and presented by
BARKER & DRUMMOND,
Office over the Provost Marshal's Office, Bangor, Me
aug17

SUBSTITUTES

WANTED AND FURNISHED

—BY—
BARKER & DRUMMOND,
Office over the Provost Marshal's Office, Bangor, Me.
aug17

Nine Months' Soldiers Discharged are each entitled to

$25 BOUNTY.

Call on B L. MACE,

General Agent for Maine, No. 55, West Market Square, Bangor, Me. Aug. 17

12 m

Three Inch Hardwood VESSEL-PLANK,

For sale by
aug17 J. WILLIS, Frankfort.

NOROMBEGA HALL.

J. C MYERS, Acting Manager, Lessee and Manager J Murray.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1863

The performance will commence with J Murray's great Drama, entitled

Volunteer's Return,

Followed by

SINGING AND DANCING.

Admission 25 cents. Gallery 50 cents
Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8 precisely.

Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon.

Children 10 cents—Adults 15 cents.

The following is a list of Exemptions in the Fourth Congressional District of Maine, for August 19th, with causes for the same

S. Werley Leathers, kidney disease; Joseph Page general debility; Alonzo Groach, injury to knee; Hollis Sidelinker, nervous debility; John W Dow, varicocele with complications; Daniel Gilberts, Jr., incipient phthisis; Samuel J Spencer, internal hemorrhoids; George M [illegible] deformity [illegible] chest; Alfred R. Page, injury to right hand; Charles W Bryant, curvature of spine and imperfect development; John D King, varicose veins and deformity of right foot; Marion Hutchings, [illegible] on; Charles A. Johnson, chronic diarrhoea and intermittent fever; Samuel S. [illegible] imperfect development; Charles W. Attwood, injury to heel cord; Walter Fellingmatt, in service March 3, 1863; John P. Crockett, varicocele with complications, William B. Gragg, scrofula; Josiah H. Smith, physical disability; George L. Nichols [illegible] E [illegible] H. Moore, incipient phthisis; Elbridge Whitcomb scrofula; Harrison Chapman, disease of the heart; Edgar H. Goodale, defective vision; Alfred G [illegible] permanent retraction of toes; George Davis, injury to chest and disease of large toe; William P Cushing, injury to left hand; John Mc[illegible] alienage; Augustus Brooks, unsuitableness of age; John Crane, alienage; John Evans alienage; Mark Crowley, alienage; John Megan, alienage; Stephen Kelley, alienage; William Connell, alienage; William Y Cushing, injury to left hand; Dennis Murley, alienage; Lewis W. Hartford, election; Michael Donahue, aged and infirm parents; Timothy Sullivan only son of a widow; Charles Bradley, aged and infirm parents; Richard Firth, non age; Hannibal H Kimball, scrofula; Oliver A Lunt, unsuitableness of age

Cases Examined,	
Exempted as above,	55
Accepted,	14
Accepted by substitutes,	3
	72

ELIJAH LOW,
Captain and Provost Marshal 4th District of Maine
a20 3t

KENNEDY'S

Rheumatic Liniment!

A SURE CURE FOR

Rheumatism,
Sprains,
Neuralgia,
Cramp,
Bilious Colic,
Sore Throat.

READ DIRECTIONS Sold by all Druggists.
aug19 1sm

Brick Masons Wanted,

AT FORT KNOX.

10 BRICK MASONS are wanted at Fort Knox.—to whom employment and good wages will be given for the remainder of the season
LUTHER H EATON,
aug19 1w Local Superintendent

NOTICE.

THE following regulations have been adopted by the Board of Enrolment for examination of drafted men

Examinations or substitutes from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

Examination for Physical Disability, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M.

Examination for Exemption for other causes from 1 to 6 P. M

These regulations will be rigidly adhered to
Per Order of the Board of Enrolment.
ELIJAH LOW,
a18 1tw Provost Marshal

Diseases Cured

WITHOUT THE USE OF

MERCURY!

DR. BROWN, Office No. 45 Main Street, Bangor, corner Brick Block, elm trees in front between the Eaton and Bangor House, devotes his attention to the Treatment of

DISEASE

in all stages and forms of long standing or of recent origin, which can be attended to in Office Practice Special attention given to the treatment of Scrofula, and all Diseases of

THE BLOOD!

General Debility, Local Weakness, Irregularity, Suppression, or from the

USE OF MERCURY.

and all Diseases which affect the

PURITY OF THE BLOOD.

cured without the use of MERCURY, leaving the Blood in a

PURE AND HEALTHY STATE.

thus precluding relapse. Invalids who cannot call upon me personally can consult by letter.

Patients will be furnished with Medicines at my Office

Office hours—8½ A. M. to 12½, 2 to 5½, and 7 to 9 P. M
aug18 d&w6w*

Corn and FLOUR!

Per schr. Mary Alice, now landing and for sale by

G. W. MANTON,

63 West Market Square.
aug17

CONSCRIPTION.

ALL Claims for Exemption under the "Conscription Act" attended to before the Board of Enrollment at Bangor by
A G LEBROKE,
A. M. ROBINSON.
Foxcroft Aug 17 d2w

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, August 22d, at 3 o'clock P. M, on the premises—

The nice Cottage House, with about one acre of land, it being the old homestead of John Dunning, and is adjoining the elegant estate of E Chick, Esq

The above property is very pleasantly located in the village of Frankfort, has a garden with some fine fruit and ornamental trees. It also has a fine view of the Bay and surroundings, and would make a very desirable residence. a15

Notice.

FRESH TEAS AND PURE COFFEES.

At Low Prices, at the
China Tea Company's Store,
(Gong Ar Showe & Co's Agency,
No. 4 Harlow Street.
opposite the Traders' Bank jy10

Maine State Seminary.

THE FALL TERM of 13 weeks will commence August 29th. In addition to all the branches heretofore taught, provision has been made to instruct a class in the Freshman studies of a College Course. The examination for admission to that Course will be on Wednesday, Aug 26, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
J. A. LOWELL, Sec'y.
Lewiston, Me, Aug. 12 1863. a18d1w&w3w

CORN AND FLOUR!

1,000 BUSHELS CORN. 1200 BBLS. FLOUR,

Just arrived per brig Anna Wellington, and for sale by H. CHASE & CO.

We know of no reason why we cannot sell to our customers and the public as low as any large Western importing house in this city. Please call and see.
H. CHASE & CO.,
aug17 2w Exchange Street.

Fine Salt.

THE cargo of Port. schr. Jacinto, from Lisbon, now landing and for sale by
aug21 3w FISKE & DALE.

Substitute Wanted.

3t Apply at this office

100

QUINTALS CODFISH

For sale by [illegible]
aug17

DRAFTED MEN

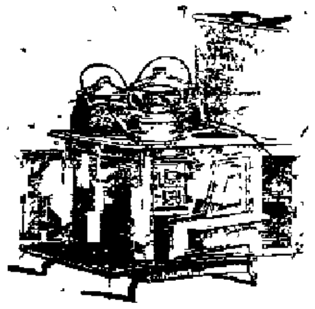
ENTITLED TO

Exemption

Can have the necessary papers [illegible]

B. H. MACE,

aug17 [illegible]



The Great Benefit for [illegible]

P. P. STEWART'S

FUEL SAVING AND COMFORT

Summer and Winter Air-Tight

COOKING STOVE

FOR WOOD OR COAL

Improved in 1859 with New Large Flues

The following is a brief summary of its merits

THE STEWART STOVE

1st DURABILITY—It has been in use [illegible] from 15 to [illegible] years

2d. CAPACITY FOR WORK—[illegible] may be carried on at the same [illegible] of what it will accomplish [illegible] that on each of several [illegible] has been baked into bread with a [illegible]

3d. FROM [illegible] fuel [illegible] that its cost may be saved in [illegible] years

4th. It does your work [illegible] and may be regulated at [illegible] temperature required [illegible] interference with the cooking

THE STEWART STOVE

Has the most perfect ventilator [illegible] now manufactured

THE STEWART STOVE

Has the best Broiling arrangement [illegible] been invented. When [illegible] ding to directions in the [illegible] is at once carried into the [illegible] possibly enter the room

THE STEWART STOVE

supplies hot water for bathing [illegible] more economically than any range

THE STEWART STOVE

is furnished by [illegible]

THE STEWART STOVE

can be found at no other [illegible] 21 and 23 Central street Please call [illegible] and get a pamphlet

ALBERT NOYES
aug17 3m

Boomage Notice.

THE ACCOUNTS for Boomage by the P. L. A. for the [illegible] been made up, and assessment [illegible] per thousand [illegible]

A discount of [illegible] per cent [illegible] who pay their [illegible] fice on Exchange Street [illegible] of per cent on the [illegible] and so on, making a quarter [illegible] after the [illegible] twenty four [illegible] time charging interest
B. J. FOSTER [illegible]
Penobscot Lumber [illegible]
Bangor, Aug 14, 1863

Wanted to Charter

One Vessel for Porto Rico
One Vessel for Canaries,
One " for Washington
One " for Key West
One " for [illegible]
One " for Ship Island
THOMAS J STEWART
aug17

East Corinth Academy

CHARLES H. VERRILL, B. A. Principal
Miss MARY E. ELLIOTT, Preceptress
F. R. WESTON Teacher of Penmanship
Miss MARY F. TOZIER, Teacher of Music

The FALL TERM will commence Tuesday, Sept 1st, 1863, and continue eleven weeks.
JOSHUA HAWES,
aug12 3w Secretary [illegible]

Exemption

FROM U. STATES DRAFT

PAPERS for persons claiming Exemption from the U S. Draft prepared [illegible]

References—Adj Gen John L. Hodsdon, Elijah Low, Provost Marshal [illegible]
aug12 tf

AUGUST—Harper and [illegible]
jy27

SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods

From 10 to 25 per cent [illegible]

Prints, Sheetings, Flannels

And all kinds of

House Keeping Goods at the [illegible] prices for Cash

Stickney & Roberts
aug10

10,000 Bu. Corn,

1200 Bbls. Flour

For sale by [illegible]
aug5

FLOUR!

WE are receiving Prime [illegible] FAMILY PASTRY [illegible]
St. Louis and Western [illegible]
"PLANT'S,"
"ST. GEORGE"
"MAY FLOWER"—[illegible]
"STANDARD MILLS" [illegible]

Extras and Supers For sale Low for Cash at Wholesale

Also, the best of LEAF LARD—[illegible]
WALTER BROWN & SON
Exchange Street
jy31 Under Veazie Bank

DRAFTED MEN

Claiming Exemption

UNDER THE CONSCRIPTION LAW can have their certificates prepared and [illegible] legal form, on personal application [illegible] stating residence, cause of exemption [illegible] those wishing to be one substitute [illegible] tion—and all desirous of obtaining substitutes [illegible] be assisted on application to

A. C SMITH.

Legally authorized General Pension [illegible] War Claim agent, No 1 Harlow [illegible] Maine. aug [illegible]

BOSTON JOURNAL received every evening supplied by the week or single number
jy17 E. F. DUREN

Whig & Courier.

WHEELER & LYNDE PROPRIETORS.

Wm. H. Wheeler, Editor.

☞ Business letters should be addressed to the publishers "Wheeler & Lynde."

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

Daily Established 1834.—Weekly 1815.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one square, (amount of 18 lines of this type,) three times in the Daily,	$1 25
For each week's continuance,	0 50
For half-square, three times,	0 75
For one square in Weekly, three times,	1 25
For each week's continuance,	0 25

SPECIAL NOTICES:

$2.00 per square for first week—$1.00 per square for continuance.

Double Column Advertisements, inserted at the rate of "Special Notices."

☞ Advertisements, where the time of insertion not specially designated, will be continued until otherwise ordered.

☞ All transient Advertising must be paid for in advance

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR

SAMUEL CONY.

The Convention.

The Convention in this city yesterday, was largely attended, and the best feeling prevailed. There was no especial contest to call out delegates, but nevertheless the people came from all parts of the country to take counsel together.

The men put in nomination are true to the Union, and reliable in every particular. They are eminently qualified for the positions they are destined to fill, and will receive a handsome majority in September.

Let every Union man consider himself called upon to work until election, and we will roll up a Union majority that will be felt from Iowa to Louisiana.

A vote for Cony is a vote against Jeff Davis and his rebel sympathizers in the North, and we venture to predict that the coming election will bury them, in this State, too deep for resurrection.

Union County Convention.

The Convention was called to order by George Stetson of this city, Chairman of the County Committee, upon whose motion Josiah S Crosby of Dexter, was appointed temporary Chairman.

Mr Crosby made a brief speech. The call for the Convention was read, after which E C Brett of Oldtown, and S W Mathews of Hampden, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

On motion of A L Simpson of Bangor, the Chairman appointed Amos Packard of Hampden, Wm C Hammatt of Howland, Alpheus Lyon of Bangor, Volney A Sprague of Corinna, and W J McMahon of Eddington, a committee on permanent organization.

On motion of A L Simpson of Bangor, the Chairman appointed A L Simpson, M S Scribner of Springfield, Elisha W Shaw of Newport, Jacob Eastman of Bradford, and J A Blanchard of Oldtown, as committee on Credentials.

J C Woodman of Boston, was called for, and received with loud applause. Mr Woodman made a very eloquent and impressive speech, which was listened to with profound attention.

The Committee on Credentials reported that all the towns and nearly all the plantations in the County were represented. Three hundred and seven delegates were present.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Argyle—C H Thompson, Israel Foster, H P Foster.

Alton—Nathaniel Spratt, George H McKechnie, Joseph Crawford, Joseph Whitcomb.

Bangor—A D Manson, John S Kimball, Alpheus Lyon, Lorenzo E Sabine, Daniel F Wingate, Benjamin F Brown, Hollis Bowman, Hiram B Williams, Silas C Hatch, A L Simpson, J S Mathews, J T Tewksbury, Albert Mole, F M Sabine, James Dunning, Asa Smith, Samuel Jewett, C P Roberts, Nathan Dennett, Spencer A Pratt, John S Chadwick, S F Humphrey, Jonas Ames, Jr, Joshua Fellows, Isaac R Clark, Charles Stetson, J. Burbank, A S Weed, Charles Sawtelle, E T Fox, Gideon Marston, J W Humphrey, L J Morse, Jefferson Higgins, B N Thoms, S P Strickland, John Dearborn, John S Patten, James H Bowler, Joseph F Snow, A J Wakefield, Greenleaf Fogg.

Bradford—Isaac Libby, Alvin Trask, Thomas R Kingsbury, Enoch Stearns, Charles E Wilson, Jacob Eastman, Walter B Forss.

Burlington—J W Porter, Jonathan Taylor, Samuel Taylor.

Brewer—Caleb Holyoke, William Johnson, E G Harlow, Geo O Goodwin, Z G Arey, William W Johnson, Melvil Nickerson, Geo W Washburn, Samuel Bartlett Jr, H M Farrington, John Holyoke, Isaac Dunning.

Bradley—Edwin Eddy, John Welch, W Eddy, G Boston, F Stackman.

Clifton—Luther [illegible].

Carmel—J W Johnson, J J Bell, Silas S Pike, M [illegible] McLaughlin, H F A Patterson, Benjamin Eastman, Leonard Chase.

Corinth—John L Robinson, William Spratt, T T Snow, Chas Mcguire, E F Bragdon, Charles Fenwick, George W Jones, Stephen H Werth.

Chester—William Scott.

Carroll—J D Stanwood, A A Blanchard, J G Clark.

Corinna—Campbell Bachelder, Volney A Sprague, Charles Proctor, William G Dearborn, M F Hamilton, William P Mower, Edward Blanchard, J M Lawrence.

Dixmont—B D Crocker, David York, Amos Whitney, Henry Bowman, Stephen York, Joshua Gould, Ira Gardner.

Dexter—Justin Whitcomb, S F Horton, Hiram Carr, D M Littlefield, Geo A Abbott, John H Gould, Josiah Crosby, E B Jumper, J L Wood, E Copeland.

Exeter—Nathaniel Barker, John Whitney, D Barker, J M Chamberlain, F S Shaw, G F Towle, H P Prescott, L Stevens.

Eddington—Elijah Comins, S W McMahon, A W McMahon, E M Comins, H B Shaw.

Edinburgh—Nathaniel Hoyt.

Enfield—Nathaniel Jones, John Treat, James McKenney, Simeon J McKenney.

Etna—Elias Dobbe, Nathan Whitten, H P Hardy, [illegible] Sylvester, James Carter.

Orrington—Joseph D. Baker, Richard Baker, Joseph Deane, Albert Bowden, H. J. Nickerson, Samuel B. Snow, John Ring, Sumner Chapla[illegible].

Oldtown—E M Woodman, J. H. Burgess, J. A. Blanchard, Nahum Godfrey, G. F. Dillingham, E. B. Hilford, Geo. Weston, J. G. Spaulding, M. M. Hartwell, Danl. Lunt, J. T. Richardson, [illegible], G. P. Sewall, J. L. Smith, A. E. Sutton, S. Brett, Ezra A. Ford.

No. 4 R 1—M. S. Scribner.

No. 1—Benj. S. White.

Passadumkeag—Joseph Laing, J. Bachelder.

Patten—Thos. H. Haynes.

Plymouth—Geo. H. [illegible], F. B. Rice, M. M. Eaton, John Jewett, Jas. Stone, Peter Bishop.

Prentiss—James Cooper, Alfred B. Lombard, Francis Blanchard.

Springfield—Thos. C. [illegible], Jesse G. [illegible], W. W. Goddard, Cyrus E. Mosey, Thomas [illegible], James Crockett.

Milford—A H Norris, Simon Newbegin, Jesse Prentiss, F M Cunningham.

Mattawamkeag—Alvin Haynes.

Mount Chase—S L Kimball.

Newburg—Mark Folsom, Chas Rigby, C H Whitney, Ariel Kelly, N B Rollins, J F Rigby.

Newport—E. Walker, E. W. Shaw, H. Davis, Danl. Stewart, Saml. J. Allen, Benj. F. Getchell.

Orono—G Mayo, A. Lewis, E. Webster, S. White, J. S. Kelley, Geo. Vinal, Levi Dennett, W. M. Rollins, J. S. Hamilton, P. T. Whitney, Wm. Anger.

Lowell—Joseph Porter, Alexander Webb, John Varney, L. L. Varney, A. C. Roe, E. P. Messer.

Lee—Shepherd Bean, G. S. Bean, Thomas Lowell, James Burk, Geo. E. Field, H. F. Hanson.

Lincoln—A. O. Ingersoll, D. S. Plumley, A. G. Randall, William H. Chesley, William B. Pinkham, John Frost, A. B. Chase, Nelson Jordon.

Garland—Andrew M. Haskell, Samuel Skillin, Luther Rideout, James L. Pillsbury, Elisha Skinner, William S. Haskell, Joseph Bragdon.

Greenfield—James White, Jonathan White, Bartlett White.

Greenbush—J. O. Rogers, C. S. Weld, J. O. Folsom, W H Scott.

Glenburn—Joel Vickery, Moses Parsons, Jonathan Grover, Lowell Marston, Daniel Worster.

Howland—William C Hammet, Fred. C Davis.

Hudson—D. Farrington, W. Rogers, J. J. Winchester, H. Hart, J. Mann.

Hermon—John Kimball, John York, Alanson Grant, Robert Noble, A. R. Swan, Wentworth Holt, John H. Hinckley, Edson R. Maddocks.

Hampden—William W. Rogers, Amasa K. Walker, David Brown, Amos Pickard, S. W. Matthews, Harrison Greeley, Stephen H. Goddard, Hiram Sylvester, Nason Damon, Ephraim Stubbs, Lorenzo Hinckley, Charles Swett, Joseph Jackson.

Kenduskeag—Orin Jackson, C. Clement, C. A Dolliver, Mr. Stockwell.

Levant—Daniel Berrey, D. S. Fifield, Augustus Low, Cyrus Waugh, J. R. Sawyer, T. H. Wiggin, Henry Gilman, J R Wing.

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr Doane of Orrington, a committee of five were appointed to report resolutions to the Convention.

On motion of J S Chadwick of Bangor, five were added to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following were appointed as the committee.

Joseph Doane of Orrington
S F Humphrey of Bangor.
A G Randal of Lincoln.
B F Hooton of Dexter.
Joseph Porter of Lowell.
Solomon Dunning of Charleston
Wm W Rogers of Hampden.
Spencer A Pratt of Bangor.
Thos R Kingsbury of Bradford.
John J Bell of Carmel.

On motion of Mr Hammatt, the Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON

Convention called to order at 2 o'clock.

Ambrose C Flint, Esq., was re-nominated for County Treasurer by acclamation.

On motion of J S Chadwick of Bangor, C H Whitney of Newburg, John L Robinson of Corinth, N M Hartwell of Oldtown, and Samuel J Allen of Newport, were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count votes.

Geo P Sewall of Oldtown, on the part of the up river delegation, stated that the delegation had unanimously agreed upon Osgood N Bradbury, Esq, of Springfield, as the person they wished to have nominated for Senator from the up river section, and Lore Alford of Oldtown as their choice for County Commissioner.

The Committee appointed to receive votes for Senator, reported as follows—

Whole number of votes,		206
Necessary to a choice,		104
O N Bradbury,	182	
John H Hilliard,	28	
Scattering,	1	

And Osgood N Bradbury was declared candidate for Senator from the up river section.

A L Simpson called for a meeting of the delegates from the middle district, that they might unite upon a candidate for Senator.

Mr McMahon of Eddington, was anxious to have a Union democrat nominated for Senator.

Mr Sprague of Corinna, objected to the meeting. He was anxious to have a voice in the nominations, and wanted the selection made by the whole Convention.

George P Sewall of Oldtown, was in favor of proceeding with the ballot. He did not care what a man's antecedents were, all he wanted to know was whether a man is sound now, and goes for carrying the knife to the rebels, and hurrahs for the old flag

On motion it was voted to proceed at once with the voting.

The committee to received votes for Senator reported as follows—

Whole number of ballots,		216
Necessary to a choice,		109
A D Manson,	160	
S P Strickland,	[illegible]	
Scattering,	8	

And A D Manson was declared candidate for senator for the Middle District.

On motion of A L Simpson of Bangor, Chas. Beale, Esq, of Hudson, was re-nominated for Senator from the Western District, by acclamation.

The committee appointed to receive votes for County Commissioner reported

Whole number of votes,		174
Necessary to a choice,		88
Lore Alford,	114	
A Haynes,	47	
W H Scott,	13	

On motion of J J Bell of Carmel, N M Hartwell of Oldtown and A D Manson of Bangor, were appointed a committee to select a Union County Committee for the ensuing year.

S F Humphrey of Bangor, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the present rebellion against our National Government was entered upon by desperate men who had neither suffered, nor were threatened with any wrong, oppression or injustice, and that it is a deliberate and infamous attempt on the part of the insurgents to destroy the free institutions founded by Washington and defended by Jackson, and their place to substitute an aristocratic Government whose genius and corner stone should be human bondage.

Resolved, That it is the sworn and imperative duty of the President of the United States, imposed on him by "the constitution as it is" to crush the rebellion, to extend the authority of the Government, and preserve the execution of the laws over every State and Territory of the republic; and that to accomplish this he has no alternative but to assail the rebels with overwhelming force, calling to his aid, and making a vigorous use of every means known to civilized warfare.

Resolved, That in this crisis there can be but two parties, the loyal and the disloyal—patriots and traitors, and that every principle of loyalty and patriotism calls upon every citizen to cooperate with the National Administration to maintain "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws" by the military force of the country.

Resolved, That while we earnestly desire an *honorable* settlement of our national difficulties, yet "life is not so dear nor peace so sweet as to be purchased" by the degrading terms of dismemberment and separation alone offered to us by the Confederacy, and that we should disgrace all the memories of the past and be wanting in every principle of honor and manhood, if in pursuance of the policy of the so-called Democratic party we should call home our armies, and thereby abandon the glorious consummation of honorable victory and peace we have so nearly attained.

Resolved, That we tender to the gallant sons of Maine, now in the armies and navies of the republic, the thanks of a grateful people, for their unselfish and heroic valor; that we mourn for those who have sealed, with their blood, their devotion to their country, and will cherish their memories tenderly and fondly; while to the glorious survivors, we give assurance that the last dollar and the last man shall be given to reinforce them, until the old flag floats in final victory.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and integrity of Hon Samuel Cony, our candidate for Governor, and of the nominees of this convention for the offices of County Commissioner, Treasurer, Senators, and that we will use all honorable efforts to secure their election.

The resolutions were greeted with much applause

The committee to select a County Committee for the ensuing year reported the following names and the report was accepted and the committee elected E T Fox of Bangor, Hiram Ruggles of Carmel, James Dunning of Bangor, T P Irish of Garland, G F Dillingham of Oldtown.

Thomas H Gurney of Bangor was loudly called for, and took the stand. He said he had always been and was now a Democrat of the regular Jackson stripe. His motto was—"The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved." He was a Douglas Democrat, and supported the gallant Jameson for Governor. A year ago he sat in Convention with Bion Bradbury, who was then an ardent supporter of the Union, and it was not until after Jameson was nominated that Bion faltered, went over to the scoundrels who were endeavoring to break up the Government and the Douglas Democratic party, and received a nomination. Bion went before the people on a false platform, and cheated the Douglas Democrats, and now appears before them, believing that the people are as destitute of patriotism as lacking in manhood, that they will give their votes to men who are in sympathy with the enemies of their country. It is possible that some of the Douglas Democrats may have been misled and deceived; but he believed, yes, he could say he *knew* that at heart they were true to their country and their flag. There could be but two sides to the question—a man was for the Government or against it. If for the Government he was a patriot—if against it, he was a traitor. Stephen A Douglas had been a standard bearer. Stephen A Douglas was a patriot, and he believed that his spirit and the spirit of Jameson were about them, urging them in thunder tones to stand by their country in the hour of her peril. Gentlemen talk of peace—want an armistice—and talk about treating with rebels in arms against the Government. He did not wish to treat with men who violated their oaths in Congress, surrendered our arsenals, stole our arms, robbed us of our vessels of war, and then basely attempted to destroy the Government which had protected them. He was in favor of carrying arms in one hand, the Constitution in the other, and conquering a permanent peace. Mr Gurney sat down amid storms of applause.

The Convention then adjourned.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

TERMS OF DAILY.

$6,00 per year; $3,00 for six months; $1,50 for three months, 60 cents per month, for less than three months.

☞ Invariably in Advance.

The first of January, 1863, all Dailies will be discontinued unless the price of subscription is paid in advance

SHEPLEY'S SPEECH. We to-day reprint Gen. Shepley's excellent speech, that our readers may have it entire in one paper. It should be read carefully by everybody.

☞ The band will play this evening on the corner of Kenduskeag Avenue and Division St.

PRESENTED A SUBSTITUTE. Yesterday Rev. Mr. Goodwin of the Episcopal church in this city, who was called upon in the late draft, presented an able-bodied man as his substitute, without asking for an exemption. He is perfectly willing to do all in his power to help to suppress this unholy rebellion.

Supreme Judicial Court—August Term.

APPLETON J. PRESIDING.

State vs Julia O'Brien—for receiving stolen goods. Verdict—guilty.
County Attorney. Knowles.

State vs Michael Sullivan—larceny from Cary's store. Verdict—guilty.
County Attorney. Knowles.

ON TRIAL:

State vs Charles Clark, alias Bolton—larceny.

☞ A patent has been granted to Charles H Robinson of Bath Me., for improvement in hay and cotton presses.

The Bath Courier with characteristic regard for truth and courtesy, styles Lewis Barker the "crazy down East poet." We are not aware that Lewis ever indulged in poesy. His brother David is the the Poet, and has written some of perfect gems. If he is crazy, there is method in his madness.

THE BRITISH COPPERHEAD. The essential copperheadism of the London Times is seen in its sympathy with the New York rioters and its bitter opposition to the draft, as manifested in the following extract from one of its recent leaders:

> Since the bombardment of Fort Sumter we doubt not miseries have been inflicted on the South, but we know that in the North personal liberty has been annihilated, the liberty of the press has been destroyed, the right of circulating false news has become the monopoly of the Government, and the function of Congress has been reduced to the ignoble office of giving a color of legality to acts which demolish the Constitution in the name of which they were performed. At length, after innumerable efforts and a dogged perseverance worthy of a better cause, the fortune of war has changed sides, and, after long favoring the Confederate arms, has pronounced decidedly for the cause of the Federals. But the moment of victory seems to have been precisely at the moment at which the scales had fallen from the much-enduring Northern people. They seem to have become aware, perhaps just when it is too late, that every blow which crushes the independence of the South is equally fatal to the cause of Northern liberty. The mob of New York has risen against that Government which its State and city have so energetically supported with a fury and inveteracy far greater than was displayed by either side in the first days of the bloody and desperate civil war. The same manifestations have taken place in other parts of the country, and have been met by declarations on the part of the Central Government that they will persevere throughout the Federal States in a levy of 300,000 men. Shall they obtain this or no? The answer to the question will decide whether America shall any longer be ranked among the Free States of the world. If a Central Government can obtain the instrument which it requires from the people, it will be in a condition to seize and retain absolute power, as in republican France a violent and energetic minority, possessed of the machinery of Government, and knowing neither fear nor scruple of any kind, will trample under its feet all local liberties, and institute a sanguinary proscription of its enemies. It is time to be up and doing, if, indeed, it be not already too late.

RECEPTION OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AT HASTINGS. Admiral Farragut arrived at Hastings, on the Hudson river, on Friday last. Long before the boat reached the dock it was crowded with hundreds of ladies, gentlemen and children who came to welcome him. Across the dock was stretched a large banner, on which was painted these words:

"Welcome to the Hero of Mississippi."

The moment he landed "Three cheers for the Admiral" greeted him. The ladies rose in their carriages and waved flags. Bouquets and welcomes were showered upon him with an earnestness which proved they came from no mere ordinary feelings. The Admiral was deeply affected by the demonstration, and he bowed his thanks. With his usual modesty he tried to escape from notice, but there seemed to be no hiding place for him, as waving handkerchiefs and welcomes pursued him until he reached his residence. On reaching his house he found it filled with rare flowers and fruit, which had been most carefully arranged by his servants.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tucked Muslin

Can be found at the
EMPLOYMENT STORE,
aug20 1w Main Street.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING

FLY-KILLER!

Supplies a want felt by every good housekeeper.—Every sheet will kill a quart where flies are thick. Remember that it is DUTCHER'S that does this, and refuse the base imitations that are offered. The real article is for sale by all respectable Druggists.
H. H. HAY, Portland. Wholesale Agent.
e15 8w d&w sh

CITY OF BANGOR.

The Regular Meetings of the *Joint Standing Committee on Accounts and Claims* will be holden at the Aldermen's Room, City Hall, on FRIDAY before the first Monday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. S. BOWLER, Chairman.
march 26, 1863 (Times copy.)

HAIR DYE, HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE *is the Best in the World*. The only *Harmless, True and Reliable* Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown*, without Injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring it to its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR—all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York.
july10'63 d&w enly

THOMAS J. STEWART,

Shipping & Commission Merchant

AND SHIP BROKER,
june8 *Office, No. 1 Mercantile Square.*

THOMAS J. STEWART,

Has removed to No 1 Mercantile Square—(Office over Ayer & Weed's store) june8

Taxes for 1863.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The Assessors of the City of Bangor have committed to me the Tax Bills for the year 1863, under date of August 15th, 1863, and by a vote of the City Council I am authorized to abate 6 per cent. on all Taxes paid within ONE MONTH from date of commitment.
SETH PAINE, Treasurer and Collector.
City of Bangor, Aug 15, 1863 m (Times)

DIED:

In Port Royal, July 31st, Granville W., son of David and Emeraine H. Fogg, of Garland, aged 25 yrs. Mr. Fogg was one of our most enterprising young men. He left his home a few years since and engaged himself in business at Milford, Mass, as a butcher until Feb 1st, 1863. He left his business and went into the navy, on board the U.S. ship Mercedita as acting master's mate. He was taken sick on the 12th ult. of fever and dysentery, and, after a few days of severe sickness his happy spirit left its earthly tabernacle and went to its Heavenly home. His loss will be deeply felt by all his friends and acquaintances.—[Com.

At Fort Sumner, Md., Aug. 12th, Mrs. Ada Y., wife of R. E. Paine, Surg 1st Maine Artillery, and daughter of the Rev. Albans Pease, in the 31st year of her age. (Times and Jeffersonian copy.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF BANGOR.

ARRIVED.

THURSDAY, Aug. 20.

Brig Suwanee, McCobb, Boston, to T J Stewart
Brig C L Buckman, Parker, Boston
Sch Emma & Ellen, Frewer, Hartford
Sch Express, Wentworth, Boston
Sch Sea Bee, Herrick, Neponset
Sch Day Spring, Orcutt, Gloucester
Sch Almira, Frisbie, Portsmouth
Sch Maria Whitney, Frohock, Lincolnville
Sch Hero, Carter, Belfast

CLEARED.

Aug. 20—Ship R P Carver, (new) Pendleton, Liverpool, by D F Stockwell & Co; schs Hudson, Warren, New York; Lady of the Ocean, Chamberlain, and J P Harts Spear, Providence; Mirror, Nickerson; Henry, Carter, and Atlantic, Lane, Boston; Helena, Harris, Portsmouth; D Atwood, Plummer, Machias.

2000

Carthagena Cocoa Nuts,

Just arrived and for sale by
aug21 4w A. L. & R. C. BOYD.

Hoop Skirts

—OF—

Osborne & Cheeseman's make,

All sizes for Children, Misses and Children.

ALSO

☞ LADIES KID GLOVES,

Best in the world, for sale at
56 MAIN STREET, by
aug21 1wd&w W. O. AYER.

SEPTEMBER—Ladies' Book, Peterson and Continental, received by PATCH & HIGHT.
aug21

SEPTEMBER—Ballou's, Peterson's, Godey's, and Continental, at ALONZO BARTLETT'S.
aug21

The following is a list of Exemptions in the Fourth Congressional District of Maine, for August 20th, with causes for the same.

Henry Leavitt, chronic gastritis; Edward L. Emery, varicose veins with swelling; Charles W Thomas, chronic hepatitis; Jesse Prentiss, disease of the lungs; Alfred G. Harlow, only son of a widow; Silas Ketchum, endocarditis; Samuel Stearns, injury to knee; J Wilson Barron, rheumatic carditis; John McGinty, injury to right hand; Wesley C. Trask, prominence of the articulation of the metatarsal bone and first phalanx of great toe; George W. Tewksbury, in service March 3, 1863; Charles A. Brown, hemoptysis; James H. Oakes, deformity of foot; Silas M. Bates, debility; Calvin J. Kingsbury, ozaena and debility; Robert H. Hitchborn, injury back and debility; Thomas Shorey, injury to side; Edward Hickey, loss of three toes of right foot; William N. Fisher, carditis; William C. Sargent, debility; William P Burr, injury to right arm; George H Pease, election; William H. Cross, scrofula and partial anchylosis of right knee joint; John Davis, injury to head; George W Johnson, hernia; Timothy T. Crockett, deformity of chest; P. Job Abbott, ulcerated internal hemorrhoids; Nathaniel S. Curtis, hernia; Patrick Murray, imperfect development; Charles W. Atkins, deformity of leg and lameness; Franklin M Cunningham, debility; Joseph H. Hawes, hernia; Michael Nolan, alienage; Isaac L. Twombly, unsuitableness of age; Samuel Bradbury, election; Anson W. Decrow, unsuitableness of age; Thomas Higgins, alienage; John N Dearborn, aged and infirm parents; Robert T. Gould, unsuitableness of age; Paul Lambert, alienage; Franklin S. Batchelder, aged and infirm parents; Daniel Hearnly, alienage; Albert L. Lufkey, phthisis.

Cases examined,	73
Exempted as above,	43
Accepted,	30
Accepted by substitutes,	00

ELIJAH LOW,
a21 3t Captain and Provost Marshal

Brick Store for Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK STORE, No. 113 in the Emerson & Fiske Block, on Broad street, will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to
JOHN B. FOSTER.
Bangor, Aug. 21, 1863 2w

CITY OF BANGOR.

Notice to Voters.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lists of voters in the respective Wards in said City are posted in the avenue of the City Hall, for the examination of all persons interested. Per order
GEO W SNOW, City Clerk
Aug 20, 1863 dtw (Times)

Ship Carpenters.

25 GOOD SHIP CARPENTERS WANTED, for three months, to work in my yard in Brewer, known as the "Cooper yard."
aug21 2w J. T. TEWKSBURY.

BOY WANTED.

ONE who has had some experience in a store preferred. STICKNEY & ROBERTS.
aug20 3t

SEPTEMBER—Godey and Peterson rec'd by
aug20 D BUGBEE & CO

B. Kimball,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

BANGOR.

Office—No. 55 West Market Square.
aug20 3md&w

Removal!

AYER & WEED,

HAVE REMOVED to their new and capacious Store,

Nos. 116 and 118 Broad Street.,

Where they will be happy to see all who are in want of

Corn, Flour, W. I. Goods and Groceries,

at wholesale. Having increased facilities for doing business, we shall be prepared to sell the trade at the lowest market rates.
J. B. AYER. a19 2w A. S. WEED.

Notice.

MY WIFE, Susan Delano having left my bed and board without cause, this is to notify all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
GEORGE A. DELANO.
Hampden, Aug 18, 1863 3td a19

Winterport Notice.

THE subscriber having sold out his stock in trade to L. L. & W. HALEY, would notify his friends and customers that he can be found at the old stand, No. 4 Commercial Street, where he will have an office. All indebted will please call and settle.
JAMES HALEY.
Winterport, Aug. 18, 1863. a19 6w*

TO DRAFTED MEN.

All Claims

FOR EXEMPTION under the "Conscription Act" attended to before the Board of Enrolment, at Bangor, by
JAMES S. WILEY.
Dover, Aug. 19, 1863 tf

Strayed or Stolen,

From the premises of the subscriber, in Bradley, Aug 14th, a Black Horse about six years old; lame in near forward leg, hind fetlocks white. Any person returning said horse, or giving information where he can be found, will be suitably rewarded.
EUGENE LENFEST.
Bradley, Aug. 19, 1863. 3t*

SOMETHING NEW!

Mrs. Foy's Patent

Corset & Skirt Supporter

Pronounced by those who have used them, "the most comfortable article yet offered to the public.

Colored and White, all sizes, at
KENT & STONE'S,
aug 7 Main Street.

$500 Bounty!

ALL Soldiers who have been in the service of the United States Nine Months, and have been regularly discharged, and will re enlist as

VETERAN SOLDIERS,

To go in the

1st Maine Heavy Artillery,

Will receive $500 Bounty.
Sergt. J. LANE, Recruiting Officer,
August 17 No 7 Granite Block,

☞ DRAFTED MEN,

Claiming Exemption from Service,

Get your Exemption Papers prepared and presented by
BARKER & DRUMMOND,
Office over the Provost Marshal's Office, Bangor, Me.
aug17

SUBSTITUTES

WANTED AND FURNISHED

—BY—

BARKER & DRUMMOND,
Office over the Provost Marshal's Office, Bangor, Me.
aug17

Nine Months' Soldiers Discharged are each entitled to

$25 BOUNTY.

Call on B. L. MACE,
General Agent for Maine, No. 55, West Market Square, Bangor, Me. Aug. 17

12 m.

Three Inch Hardwood VESSEL-PLANK,
For sale by
aug17 E. WILLIS, Frankfort.

NOROMBEGA HALL.

J. C MYERS, Acting Manager, Lessee and Manager J Murray.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1863

The performance will commence with J Murray's great Drama, entitled

Volunteer's Return,

Followed by

SINGING AND DANCING.

Admission 25 cents Gallery 50 cents
Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 precisely.

Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon.

Children 10 cents—Adults 15 cents.

The following is a list of Exemptions in the Fourth Congressional District of Maine, for August 19th, with causes for the same.

S. Wesley Leathers, kidney disease; Joseph Page, general debility; Alonzo Stuart, injury to knee; Hollis Sidelinker, nervous debility; John W. Dole, varicocele with complications; Daniel Roberts, Jr, incipient phthisis; Samuel J. Spencer, internal hemorrhoids; George M Clement, deformity of chest; Alfred R. Page, injury to right hand; Charles W Bryant, curvature of spine and imperfect development; John D King, varicose veins and deformity of right foot; Marion Hutchings, [illegible]; Charles A. Johnson, chronic diarrhoea and intermittent fever; Samuel B. Fenton, imperfect development; Charles W Atwood, injury to heel cord; Walter P. Hammatt, in service March 3, 1863; John P. Crocker, varicocele with complications; William B. Gragg, scrofula; Josiah B. Smith, physical disability; George L. Nichols, [illegible]; E Isaac H Moore, incipient phthisis; Elbridge Winscomb, scrofula; Harrison Chapman, disease of the heart; Edgar H. Goodale, defective vision; Alfred Goodell, permanent retraction of toes; George Davis, injury to chest and disease of large toe; William P. Cushing, injury to left hand; John McCarty, alienage; Augustus Bonds, unsuitableness of age; John Crane, alienage; John Keane, alienage; Mark Crowley, alienage; John Megan, alienage; Stephen Keliher, alienage; William Connell, alienage; William P Cushing, injury to left hand; Dennis Hurley, alienage; Lewis W. Lartford, election; Michael Donahue, aged and infirm parents; Timothy Sullivan, only son of a widow; Charles Bradley, aged and infirm parents; Richard Firth, non age; Hannibal H Kimball, scrofula; Oliver A. Lunt, unsuitableness of age.

Cases Examined,	
Exempted as above,	58
Accepted,	12
Accepted by substitutes,	3
	73

ELIJAH LOW,
Captain and Provost Marshal 4th District of Maine
a20 3t

KENNEDY'S

Rheumatic Liniment!

A SURE CURE FOR

Rheumatism,
Sprains,
Neuralgia,
Cramp,
Bilious Colic,
Sore Throat.

READ DIRECTIONS. Sold by all Druggists
aug19 1stm

Brick Masons Wanted,

AT FORT KNOX.

10 BRICK MASONS are wanted at Fort Knox—to whom employment and good wages will be given for the remainder of the season.
LUTHER H. EATON,
aug13 1w Local Supervisor

NOTICE.

THE following regulations have been adopted by the Board of Enrolment for examination of drafted men

Examinations for substitutes from 6 to 10 o'clock A. M.

Examination for Physical Disability, from 10 A M to 12 M, and from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M.

Examination for Exemption for other causes from 4 to 6 P. M

These regulations will be rigidly adhered to
Per Order of the Board of Enrolment.
ELIJAH LOW,
a18 d&w Provost Marshal

Diseases Cured

WITHOUT THE USE OF

MERCURY!

DR. BROWN, Office No. 45 Main Street, Bangor, corner Brick Block, elm trees in front between the Hatch and Bangor House, devotes his attention to the Treatment of

DISEASE

in all stages and forms of long standing or of recent origin, which can be attended to in Office Practice. Special attention given to the treatment of Scrofula, and all Diseases of

THE BLOOD!

General Debility, Local Weakness, Irregularity, Suppression, or from the

USE OF MERCURY,

and all Diseases which affect the

PURITY OF THE BLOOD,

cured without the use of MERCURY, leaving the Blood in a

PURE AND HEALTHY STATE.

thus precluding relapse. Invalids who cannot call upon me personally can consult by letter.

☞ Patients will be furnished with Medicines at my Office.

☞ Office hours—8½ A. M. to 12½, 2 to 5½, and 7 to 9 P. M. aug18 d&w

Corn and Flour!

Per schr. Mary Alice, now landing and for sale by

G. W. MANTON,

aug17 53 West Market Square.

CONSCRIPTION.

ALL Claims for Exemption under the "Conscription Act" attended to before the Board of Enrollment at Bangor by
A G LEBROKE,
A. M ROBINSON.
Foxcroft Aug 17 d2w

☞ AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, August 22d, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises—

The nice Cottage House, with about one acre of land, it being the old homestead of John Dunning, and is adjoining the elegant estate of E Chick, Esq.

The above property is very pleasantly located in the village of Frankfort, has a garden with some fine fruit and ornamental trees. It also has a fine view of the Bay and surroundings, and would make a very desirable residence. a15

Notice.

YOUNG CHINA MERCHANT

FRESH TEAS AND PURE COFFEES.

At Low Prices, at the
China Tea Company's Store,
(Oong Ah Showe & Co.'s Agency,
No. 4 Harlow Street,
opposite the Traders' Bank jy11

Maine State Seminary.

THE FALL TERM of 13 weeks will commence August 26th. In addition to all the branches heretofore taught, provision has been made to instruct a class in the Freshman studies of a College Course. The examination for admission to that Course will be on Wednesday, Aug 26, at 3½ o'clock P. M. J. A. LOWELL, sec'y
Lewiston, Me, Aug. 12, 1863. a18d1w w3w

CORN AND FLOUR!

10,000 BUSHELS CORN, 1200 BBLS. FLOUR,

Just arrived per brig Anna Wellington, and for sale by H. CHASE & CO,

We know of no reason why we cannot sell to our customers and the public as low as any large Western importing house in this city. Please call and see.

H. CHASE & CO.,
aug17 2w Exchange Street.

☞ Fine Salt.

THE cargo of Port. schr Jacinta, from Lisbon, now landing and for sale by
aug18 2w FISKE & DALE.

Substitute Wanted.

3t Apply at this office

100

QUINTALS CODFISH

For sale by
aug17

☞ DRAFTED MEN

ENTITLED TO

Exemption

Can have the necessary Papers ... by calling upon
B. H. MACE,
aug14 No 55 West Market Sq

The Great Benefactor of the

P. P. STEWART'S

FUEL SAVING AND ...

Summer and Winter A...

COOKING STOVE

FOR WOOD OR COAL

Improved in 1859 with ... Large Flues

The following is a brief summary of its merits:

THE STEWART STOVE

1st DURABILITY—It has been in use ... years

2d, CAPACITY FOR WORK—... may be carried on at the same time ... of what it will accomplish ... that an ordinary ... has been baked ... bread ...

3d, ECONOMY IN FUEL—... that its cost may be saved in fuel in ... years

4th It does your work expeditiously, and may be regulated ... temperature required ... with the cooking

THE STEWART STOVE

Has the most perfect ventilated oven ... now manufactured.

THE STEWART STOVE

Has the best Broiling arrangement ... been invented. When ... ding to direct one in the ... is at once carried into the draft ... possibly enter the room

THE STEWART STOVE

supplies hot water for bathing ... more economically than any range

THE STEWART STOVE

is furnished by all the articles ...

THE STEWART STOVE

can be found at no other ... 21 and 23 Central street. Please call ... and get a pamphlet.

ALBERT ...

aug12 3w

Boomage Notice.

THE ACCOUNTS for Rafting ... by the P. L. A. for the ... been made up, and an assessment ... per thousand ...

A discount of ... per cent ... who pay their ... on Exchange street ... per cent. on the ... and so on, making a quarter ... after the 2 ... twenty four ... time charging interest.

Penobscot Lumber ...
Bangor, Aug 12 1863 3w

Wanted to Charter

One Vessel for Porto R...
One Vessel for Cadiz...
One " for Washington
One " for Key West
One " for Fortune...
One " for Ship Island ...
THOMAS J STEWART
aug12

East Corinth Academy

CHARLES H. VERRILL, B. A. Principal
Miss MARY E. ELLIOTT, Preceptress
F. D. WESTON Teacher of Penmanship
Miss MARY F. FOZIER Teacher of Music

The *FALL TERM* will commence Tuesday, Sept 1st, 1863, and continue eleven weeks
JOSHUA HAWES, Secretary ...
aug13 3w

Exemption

FROM U. STATES DRAFT

PAPERS for persons claiming Exemption from the U. S. Draft prepared and presented ...

References—Adj Gen ... Elijah Low, Provost Marshal ...
aug12 tf

AUGUST—Harper and ...

SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods

From 10 to 25 per cent

Prints, Sheetings, Flannels

And all kinds of

House Keeping Goods at the ... prices for Cash
Stickney & Roberts
adg10

10.000 Bu. Corn,

1200 Bbls. Flour

For sale by
aug4

FLOUR!

WE are receiving ... FAMILY PASTRY ... St Louis and Western M...
"PLANT'S"
"ST. GEORGE"
"MAY FLOWER"
"STANDARD MILLS" &c
Extras and Supers For sale Low for Cash at Wholesale
Also, the best of LEAF LARD—
WALTER BROWN & SON.
jy31 Exchange Street

☞ DRAFTED MEN

Claiming Exemption

UNDER THE CONSCRIPTION LAW can have their certificates prepared and presented in legal form, on personal application ... stating residence, cause of exemption ... those wishing to become substitutes ... tion—and all desirous of obtaining ... be assisted on application to

A. C SMITH.

Legally authorized General Pension and ... War Claim agent, No 1 Barlow's ... Maine, aug17 3w

BOSTON JOURNAL received every evening supplied by the week or single number
jy17 E. F. DUREN

TO THE

Whig & Courier.

The Capture of Charleston Requires Time.

The Officers do not Expect a Speedy Victory.

No Change in the Position of the Army of Potomac.

The Tacony Pirates Re-Captured.

They Are Taken by a Cutter Sent in Pursuit from Portland.

WASHINGTON, 20th.

Prominent officers serving before Charleston express themselves in private letters received here as extremely hopeful of the combined military and naval operations, but they do not anticipate an early reduction of Fort Sumter, as is promised by enthusiastic newspaper correspondents, the works being heavy, and requiring great skill and caution. They, with a full appreciation of all the difficulties, refrain from exciting expectations of a speedy and complete victory, nor are speculations of such a character anticipated by gentlemen in Washington who are best acquainted with the plans and intentions of the commanders.

In order to provide a national currency at [illegible] the employment of the National Bank as depositories of the Internal Revenue, as such employment involves the duty of requiring adequate security for the amounts deposited.

The Secretary of the Treasury has come to the conclusion that the National Banks desiring to have such funds placed in the Treasury [illegible] United States 6 per cent. bonds to an amount equal to one per cent of their capital stock, and to give the bond of the directors thereto in an amount equal to their capital stock as security for the punctual payment of all lawful checks for deposits. Inasmuch, however, as a number of banks have been organized and yet are without circulation, Secretary Chase proposes to direct deposits to be made with each of [illegible] so soon as the [illegible] of their [illegible] to the board of directors that the bonds already deposited as security for circulation may be held as surety for deposits, leaving the additional [illegible] as well as the bond of the directors and others to be given afterwards at any time before the furnishing of circulation.

If the association prefer instead of giving a bond equal to the equal to the capital, to give separate bonds of directors [illegible] each for not less than one-[illegible] of the capital stock, or equal to it in the aggregate amount, there can be no objection to separate bonds being accepted in lieu of a joint bond. If good reasons shall appear [illegible] of the Secretary will be [illegible].

[illegible] Mellen, Esq., supervising special agent of the Treasury Department for the valley of the Mississippi, arrived here this evening.—[illegible] between him and Secretary [illegible] such amended regulations concerning trade in the North-west will be published as the [illegible] affairs in that section will admit of.

Information from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says there is no change or indication of change of position. Advices concur that the force of the rebels around Culpepper has been reduced to General A. P. Hill's division, while Generals Longstreet and Ewell have [illegible] southward, probably to Fredericksburg.

PORTLAND, 20th.

Steamer New Brunswick which has just come in spoke the Revenue Cutter Dobbin outside with the three Tacony prisoners who escaped from Boston yesterday, on board. She captured them off the Isle of Shoals with their [illegible]. Collector Jewett despatched the cutter yesterday and also two volunteer yachts today [illegible] in pursuit of the escaped prisoners.

NEW YORK, 20th.

The steamer Creole, from New Orleans 12th, has arrived. She brings $30,000 in specie.

FORTRESS MONROE, 19th.

Steamer Kennebec sailed this forenoon for Newbern.

Steamer John Rice arrived early this morning from Charleston. She brings no additional news.

The [illegible] ship St Lawrence is to be put under command of Captain Phoenix, who has been for a long time in charge of the navy ordnance at Fortress Monroe.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19th.

The Union Convention for this county nominated Samuel Brannon, J C Hoyt, R J Perkins and J B Van Stadt for the State Senate.

NEW YORK, 20th.

The draft in the 15th Ward was completed today without the slightest sign of dissatisfaction. Among the drafted are W. H. Frye of the Tribune, John Clancy of the Leader, M. Babrebanse of the Express, John B. Haskins, Excise Commissioner, J Remsick, Townsend Harris, late Minister to Japan, John Morrissey, Pugilist, several policemen and several colored persons.

There is no appearance of a disturbance. The authorities have not relaxed their vigilance in preparing to suppress disorder should it arise.

NEW YORK, 20th.

The U S transport steamer Illinois, from Alexandria arrived tonight with 1500 men from the 2d, 4th and 5th Vermont regiments.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th.

The sales of 5-20's today amounted to $854,600.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, 20.

Cotton steady at 67 a 67½ for middling uplands.

Flour—State and western fresh ground rules quite firm while old is dull and drooping—Superfine State 3,90 a 4,60, extra State 4,65 a 5,05, choice 5,09 a 5,20; round hoop Ohio 5,15 a 5,40, choice 5,45 a 7,00; super western 3,90 a 4,50, common to good extra western 4,90 a 5,20. Southern unch'd—mixed to good 5,20 a 6,90; fancy and extra 6,85 a 9,00—Canada is unchanged—common extra 4,90 a 4,95 choice do 5,00 a 7,00.

Wheat lower—Chicago spring 80 a ,10; Milwaukee club 91 a 1,15; red winter western 1,18 a 1,23; Amber Iowa 1,17 a 1,24.

Corn scarce and a shade firm—mixed western shipping 58 1-2 a 69, eastern do 67 a 68.

Beef quiet.

Pork firm—mess 11,50 a 11,62½ for old and 11,50 for new.

Sugars firm and moderately active—muscovado 10½ a 10 3-4.

Freights to Liverpool dull.

The Texan rebels on the Rio Grande are in a fix. Orders have come from the rebel government at Richmond that no cotton is to be sent over the river; and it appears that the necessities of the Confederacy demand either the purchase of cotton, to be paid by confederate bonds, the borrowing of the quantity required to fill rebel obligations, or its impressment as a military necessity. The vast quantities which the rebel agents in London said were ready for exportation from Matamoras and other ports, on the Rio Grande, it appears, were all private property, and the representations thus made therefore were a bare-faced swindle. Much excitement exists among the secesh in Texas, and they talk loudly of lynching the government officers. At all events business is at a stand, and every one devising what is best to be done to correct the outrage on their property, as they call it.

EX SENATOR RICE ON THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS. We find in the Northern Statesman, published at Faribault, Minnesota, a letter from the Hon. H. M. Rice, addressed to some citizens of that place, defining what his position is, and what that of all Democrats ought to be on the war question. We make the following extract:

"The thought of acting with any other than the Democratic party never entered my head.—The whole object of the rebellion is to destroy the principle of Democracy. The party which stands by the government is the true Democracy. Every soldier in the army is a true Democrat. Every man who lifts his head above party trammels is a Democrat, and every man who permits old issues to stand in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war, cannot, in my opinion, have any claims on the party. If the city was on fire would you call on any particular party to extinguish the flames? or would you stop to examine its character for fear that you might violate some of its provisions by taking water from your neighbors' wells?

Should disaster befall our country in the struggle for life; true Democrats cannot be blamed. Those who have the power and do not use it to the fullest extent, and those who are wasting their time and distracting the people by the idle discussions, will occupy no enviable position hereafter, Union or no Union.

I am for regaining and retaining every foot of soil we ever possessed, without any compromise whatever."

MILITARY ROADS IN KENTUCKY. Gen. Burnside has ordered the impressment of six thousand laborers from the negro population of Kentucky to be employed in the construction of military roads in that State. From the list of counties in which the first impressment is made, and from other indications, it is judged that the military roads in question are to be directed toward East Tennessee, in pursuance of the plan formerly recommended by President Lincoln.

TROUBLED SPIRITS. Some of the Northern Democrats are said to be troubled least the overthrow of the rebellion should disclose their sympathy with the secessionists, and their offers of aid. Knowing that autographic evidence of their sympathy with treason is in existence, their own hand-writing appears as a witness before their troubled consciences, and, like Belshazzar, their knees are trembling.

THE HUMORS OF THE PRISON. A state prison is a dreary place but occasionally something turns up of a humorous character to the outsider, although the prisoner may not be able to see it in that light. In January, 1861, an Irish man went to work about one of the stores of Commercial street, got on a bender, and towards night went into the store with which he was so well acquainted, and stowed himself away to sleep off his drunk. Rousing up in the night pretty well sobered, he set himself to work to get out. While at it a police officer on the beat heard the noise, and arrested Pat for burglary. Having no friends to look after his case, it was summarily disposed of, and he found himself sentenced to the State Prison for three years! It was sapiently remarked by some of those who put him through, that he was a miserable drunkard, he would be as well off there as anywhere. "Be jabers," said Pat, when he heard of his fate, "I have heard of a fellow being sent over for breaking into a store, but I never knew such luck coming to him for trying to break out." However he was committed to the place, where they never go visiting in the evening, and had been about two years and seven months on the good behavior, when these facts were made indubitably to appear. Of course he was released at once by the competent authorities. His imprisonment may have been a blessing in disguise, But it was not just. The sufferer now says "never will I drink another drop again, and I intend to enlist in the great army of the Union, and fight for the country." The moral of this true story is: when you get by the head and go into a building to settle your brain, don't attempt to withdraw from your lodgings till "daylight doth appear."—*Press.*

THE FIVE-TWENTIES. The scheme said now to be most favored in future by the Treasury Department is to make the National Banks throughout the country, organized under Secretary Chase's financial measure, agents for the five-twenties, as well as of any new loans, at a compensation of one quarter per cent—the banks being compelled to expend one-sixteenth per cent in advertising and other necessary expenses. Jay Cooke & Co's subscriptions up to Saturday last, have been $250,104,600. The deliverances from the Treasury upon their orders are twenty-five millions short, principally for want of blanks.

DROWNED. Greenville G Barker, a son of William Barker of Marysville, aged about 19 years, was drowned in the Aroostook river, near his father's residence, on Sunday morning, the 24th ul., while bathing. His body was recovered.—*Pioneer.*

REBEL COMPLIMENT OUR CAVALRY. In a letter from the army of Lee, the writer speaks of the opposition made by our cavalry to their attempt to pass through the Blue Ridge. He says:

"It may be remarked in passing that the Federal cavalry have displayed unwonted spirit of late, and have come to be regarded with much more respect than the infantry. To say they were a full match for Stuart's cavalry would hardly be doing them justice."

The Kennebec County Union Convention held at Augusta on Wednesday, nominated D L Milliken of Waterville, Joseph A Sanborn of Readfield and Josiah True of Litchfield candidates for Senators; Daniel Pike for County Treasurer, and Nathaniel Chase of Sydney, for County Commissioner.

CAUTION. Worthless pieces of paper bearing a distant resemblance to five dollar greenbacks are in circulation in this vicinity. The most prominent words on the face are "government bank," in large letters across the top.
—*New Bedford Standard.*

COULDN'T FIND IT OUT. Mr. Slocum was not educated in a university, and his life has been in by paths, and out of the way places. His mind is characterized by the literalness, rather than the comprehensive grasp of great subjects.

Mr. Slocum can, however, master a printed paragraph, by dint of spelling the hard words, in a liberal manner, and manages to gain a few glimpses of men and things, from his little rocky farm, through the medium of a newspaper.

It is quite edifying to hear Mr. Slocum reading the village paper aloud, to his wife, after a hard day's work. A few evenings since, farmer Slocum was reading an account of a dreadful accident, which happened at the factory in the next town, and which the village editor had described in a great many words.

"I declare, wife, that was an awful accident over to the mills," said Mr. Slocum.

"What was it about?"

"I'll read the 'count, wife, then you'll know all about it."

Mr S. began to read:

"*Horrible and Fatal Accident.*—It becomes our melancholy and painful duty, to record the particulars of an accident that occurred at the lower mill, in this village, yesterday afternoon by which a human being, in the prime of life, was hurried to that bourne from which, as the immortal Shakspeare says, 'no traveller returns.'"

"Du tell!" exclaimed Mrs S.

"Mr David Jones a workman who has but few superiors this side of the city, was superintending one of the large drums—"

"I wonder if it was a brass drum, such as has Ebllubus Unum printed on it," said Mrs. Slocum.

"When he became entangled. His arm was drawn around the drum, and finally his whole body was drawn over the shaft, at a fearful rate. When his situation was discovered he had revolved with immense velocity, about fifteen minutes, his head and limbs striking a large beam a distinct blow at each revolution."

"Poor creetur! how it must have hurt him!"

"When the machinery had been stopped, it was found that Mr. Jones' arms and legs were macerated to a jelly."

Did it kill him?" asked Mrs S., with increasing interest.

"Portions of the dura matter, cerebrum, and cerebellum in confused masses were scattered about the floor; in short, the gates of eternity had opened upon him."

Here, Mr Slocum paused to wipe his spectacles and the wife seized the opportunity to press the question:

"Was the man killed?"

"I don't know—haven't come to that place yet; you'll know when I've finished the piece."

He continued reading:

"It was evident when the shapeless form was taken down, that it was no longer tenanted by the immortal spirit—that the vital spark was extinct."

"Was the man killed? that's what I want to come at," said Mrs. Slocum.

"Do have a little patience, old 'oman," said Mr. Slocum, eying his better half, over his spectacles, "I presume we shall come upon it right away."

He went on reading:

"This fatal casualty has cast a gloom over our village, and we trust it will prove a warning to all persons who are called to regulate the powerful machinery of our mills."

"Now," said Mrs. Slocum, presuming that the narrative was ended, "Now, I should like to know whether the man was killed or not?"

Mr Slocum looked puzzled. He scratched his head, scrutinized the article he had been perusing, and took a graceful survey of the paper.

"I declare, wife," said he, "it's curious but the paper don't say."

Men little think how immorally they act in rashly meddling with what they do not understand. Their delusive good intention is no sort of excuse for their presumption. They who truly mean well must be fearful of acting ill.

If a girl thinks more of her heels than of her head, depend upon it she will never amount to much. Brains which settle in the shoes never get much above them. This will apply as well to the masculine as the feminine gender.

It has been ascertained that the valuation of city property in New York, as assessed for taxes for the present year, amounts to the aggregate of $594,154,543. The total amount required to be raised by tax for 1863 will be $11,783,458 95, making the rate of tax required to produce the amount needed 1.98 40 100 on the dollar of valuation, or a fraction less than two per cent.

Brokers' Board.

SALE OF STOCKS—BOSTON, Aug. 18, 1863.

$41,000	American Gold,		125 1-8
18,105	do		125
3,000	do	s3	124 7-8
2,100	do	b3	125 1-8
1,000	U. S. Coupon Sixes (1881)		106 1-2
500	United States 7 3 10 Loan (Oct)		106 5-8
5.0	do (Coupon off Aug)		106 1-4
2,013	United States Aug Coupons		121 3-4
5?0	do		124 5-8
5,000	U S Certificates of Indebtedness (Feb)		101
5,000	United States Currency Certificates		99 1-2

REMOVAL.

DR. I. STRICKLAND,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Corner of Main and Union Streets—nearly opposite the Bangor House. jy11 (Times)

Dr. N. S. JENKINS,

Dental Surgeon,

(Successor to Dr. J. K. Lincoln,)

No. 3 Union Block, Main street.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

sept25 andf

DR. FIELD,

HAS REMOVED to the first house below the Church on Hammond Street, nearly opposite his former residence. may27 andf

Sanford's Independent Line,

FOR BOSTON AND LOWELL.

Arrangement for the Season of 1863.

The New and Superior Steamer

KATAHDIN,

Capt. J. P. JOHNSON,

1200 Tons Burthen, built expressly for the Bangor and Boston Outside Route,

Will leave Bangor for Boston every Monday and Thursday Forenoon at 11 o'clock, touching at all the usual landings on the River and Bay.

Returning,

Will leave Foster's South Wharf, Boston for Bangor and intermediate landings, every Tuesday and Friday Afternoon at 5 o'clock.

FARE—From Bangor, Hampden, Winterport and Bucksport to Boston, $4 00.

To Lowell, 4 50.

Meals Extra.

Agents on the River—T. R. Wasgatt, Hampden; John Stockell, Winterport; I. W. Patterson, Bucksport; J. M. Lane, Searsport; Dan'l Lane Jr., Belfast; E. M. Wood, Camden; M. W. Farwell, Rockland.

No Camphene, Matches, Burning Fluid, or other extra hazardous freight taken.

All Freight must be accompanied by a Bill of Lading in duplicate.

may 28 d&w *LOOMIS TAYLOR*, Agent.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

I would inform my customers and the public that I have the pure Georges Creek CUMBERLAND COAL, and that no other person in Bangor has any Cumberland Coal. This I assert to be a fact, notwithstanding others have advertised their Coal to be Cumberland, and twenty per cent better than any other sold here. My Coal is twenty per cent better than Broadtop Coal.

May 21, 1863. JOHN HUCKINS.

E. T. Wasgatt, Dentist,

Office, 2 1-2 Kenduskeag Bridge, Up the same flight of stairs as J. W. [illegible] Photograph Rooms. jy14

WAR CLAIMS!

I AM prepared, and will attend to the business of obtaining

Pensions,

Bounties,

Arrears of Pay,

For Soldiers wounded or disabled in the service, their Widows, Minor Children or Heirs, and to all Claims for Military Services.

JOSIAH CROSBY.

Dexter, June 19th, 1863. j22 d&t

NOTICE

TO ALL

DRAFTED MEN

BY the provisions of the Law many who may be drafted, are legally exempt, if the case is properly presented to the Board of Enrollment. I have the Law, and rules and regulations and forms needed in all cases under the law—and will prepare

Exemption Papers

For all Drafted Men who may call—and present them if desired. Advice without charge.

JNO. P. BROWN,

Government Claim Agent, Bangor.

N. B.—Pensions obtained for all wounded soldiers, widows, children, mothers, &c., of deceased soldiers.

$100 Bounty,

Back Pay, &c., for soldiers, their widows or heirs.

Prize money, &c., obtained as heretofore. Terms reasonable and satisfactory to the applicant.

J. P. BROWN.

Bangor, Aug 10, 1863

HEADQUARTERS,

Fourth Congressional District of Maine.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Bangor, Aug 6, 1863.

Henceforward a reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid to any person upon the arrest and delivery of a Deserter, instead of the reward of Five Dollars heretofore paid.

Under recent instructions from the War Department, a drafted man may pay $300 in commutation of service, or furnish a substitute, after he has presented himself for examination and been accepted by the Board of Enrolment.

Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification subsequently served upon them is merely an announcement of the fact, and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place. The following is an extract from a recent opinion delivered by the Solicitor of the War Department:

"If a person, after being drafted, and before receiving notice, deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence and if he does not appear in accordance therewith or furnish a substitute or pay $300, he will be in law a deserter, and must be treated accordingly.—There is no way or manner in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether present or absent, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to be treated as a criminal."

No certificates of disability will be received except those of physicians of good standing and well known; and these must in all cases be verified by the oath of the parties making same.

The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General of the Army, are published for the information of all whom it may concern:—

"In the case of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty, election of the son to be exempted must be made *before* the draft, and his name should not then appear in the draft box. If one of only two sons of such parents is already in the military service, the other is exempt, provided the parents are dependent on his labor for support."

"The only son of aged and infirm parents dependent, &c. is absolutely exempt, but when there are two sons, both are subject to draft until an election is made by the parent, and the name of the one elected should be removed from the list. After the draft is made the persons drafted are no longer subject to draft, but to duty, and a parent, cannot secure the practical exemption of two sons from military duty by waiting until one is drafted, and then electing to exempt him."

ELIJAH LOW,
Capt. and Provost Marshal,
aug6 d&w3w 4th Dist. of Maine.

Big Stock of Plated Goods.

HAVE on hand one of the largest stocks of Silver Plated Ware ever offered in this city, consisting of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, variety of styles of Sugar, Butter and Berry Dishes, lined with glass; Goblets, Cups, Spoon Holders; Pie, Cake, Fish and Pudding Knives; Tea, Table, Dessert, Salt, Mustard and Sugar-spoons; Oyster, Gravy, and Soup Ladles, Tea, Dinner and Pickle Forks; Child's Knife, Fork and Spoon, in sets, &c., &c.

Would call especial attention to my best quality of Forks and Spoons, being triple plated on a metal nearly as white as silver. On this quality I have my name stamped, and will warrant them to wear nearly as well as silver. J. S. TOMPKINS,

jy16 d&w 28 Main Street.

The Combined Writing & Copying Ink!

FLOWS freely from the pen, and will not thicken a particle if exposed to the air. It will not clog or gum the pen, and always "*makes its mark*."

For sale by EATON & HIGHT,

j25 Stationers, Authorized Agents.

WING & HASKELL,

House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTERS.

Shop two doors above Drake's Carriage Shop, YORK STREET.

Sign, Fancy and Ornamental

Painting in the best styles and at the lowest prices

House Painting, Papering and Glazing done to order.

All orders promptly attended to. jy7

Ground Alum,

CARB. AMMONIA,
Cardamon Seeds,
S. S. Magnesia,
Elixir Calisaya,
Plantation Bitters,
Tobias' Horse Liniment,
Blood Food,
Indelible Ink,
Brandeth Pills,
Helmbold's Buchu,
Helmbold's Sarsaparilla,
Helmbold's Rose Wash,
Fifty Cent Hair Dye,
Capilinela,
Mrs. Allen's Restorative,
Hardy's Bitters,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Bloom of Youth,
Helmstreet's Hair Coloring,
N. S. HARLOW,
4 Smith's Block.

Extract Lemon,

EXTRACT VANILLA—
New Hair Dye for 50cen
Extract Jockey Club,
Musk and Patchouly,
Boquet de Carolin
And Musk Rose at retail, or by the dozen or quart.
N. S. HARLOW,
j29 4 Smith's Block.

For Portland and Boston,

1863—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1863

The Staunch and Commodious Steamer

DANIEL WEBSTER,

CAPT. CHARLES DEERING,

Will leave BANGOR MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 6 o'clock, for PORTLAND, touching at all the intermediate landings, (except Searsport,) connecting at Portland with the Portland Steam Packet Co's Steamers same evening for Boston; and with Boston & Maine, and Eastern Railroad the following morning for Lowell, Lawrence, Boston, and intermediate stations; also, with Grand Trunk Railway for Canada and the West.

Returning,

Will leave Grand Trunk Wharf, Portland, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock A. M., or on arrival of steamer from Boston for Bangor and intermediate landings (except Searsport.)

Freights taken for Portland and Boston at usual rates.

FARES.

From Bangor, Hampden, Winterport and Bucksport to Boston by steamer, $4 00
By Railroad from Portland, 4 50
To Portland, 3 00

For further information apply to J. O. KENDRICK, Agent—at No. 22 West Market Square Bangor.

(aly15 en d&w

Portland Salt Agency

East Side.

PREMIUM BUTTER SALT—In any quantity always on hand, at JOHN S. KIMBALL'S.

House and Lot on Lincoln st,

AT AUCTION.

By J. B. FOSTER.

ON *WEDNESDAY* next, Aug. 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants Mutual Marine Ins. Office, by order of the City Treasurer, the Southeasterly half of Lot No 29, (together with one half of the house upon the same) on the South-westerly side of Lincoln street. Said lot is 70 feet by 162.

aug19

Lot on Exchange Street

AT AUCTION!

By J. B. FOSTER

ON WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants Mutual Marine Insurance Co's Office, I shall sell the lot, 20 by 90 southerly of and adjoining the Spiritualist's Church, on Exchange street. aug12

Large Sale of Real Estate

AT AUCTION.

J. B. FOSTER, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Office, so much of the following described Real Estate as shall not have been previously sold at private sale

Dwelling House on Lincoln Street.

The two story Dwelling House on Lincoln Street known as the "Emerson House," with Ell and stable attached. This house was built by Albert Emerson, Esq., and no pains were spared to make it comfortable and convenient. It is of modern style—thoroughly finished throughout, and very conveniently arranged. It has one of the best wells of water in the city, and also an abundant supply of eastern water.

The Lot is 105 by 140 feet. It is situated upon high ground, and commands a view of the city, surrounding country, and the river. Lincoln Street runs from Main to Third Street, and the property is located about midway between Main and Third—making the access to the business part of the city convenient and easy by either route. For a person who desires a retired situation, or for a business man who keeps a horse, this property is desirable.

House Lot on Lincoln Street.

The Lot northerly of and adjoining the brick house known as the "Taylor House," on Lincoln St. The Lot is 70 by 100 feet, and very desirably located for building purposes.

House Lots on Stewart Street.

Four Lots, 70 by 100 feet each, on Stewart Street. Stewart Street, (not yet graded) runs parallel with Lincoln Street—next street southerly.

House Lots on Lime Street.

Eight very desirable Lots on Lime Street—opposite the land of Asa Warren.

All the above property will be sold on liberal terms. Sale positive. jy29 td

East Me. Conference Seminary,

BUCKSPORT, MAINE.

THE *FALL SESSION*, of Eleven Weeks, of this Institution will open MONDAY, Aug. 31, with a full Board of Instruction. Arrangements have been made for a Preparatory Department, open to young persons of both sexes, which will be especially cared for.

The Boarding-house is still open for the reception of students, and is to be under the care of the Rev. S. B. Heald, associated with the Principal.—Price of Board, including furnished room, fuel, and lights, from $2,00 to $2,50 per week. In the Preparatory Department $35,00 covers entire expense of board, tuition, lights and washing. Excellent accommodations for self boarding.

Address J. B. CRAWFORD, Prin., or S. B. ELLIOTT, Ch. of Committee. aug3 d4w

Haying Tools

NEW LONDON SCYTHES—
Cummings' Scythes,
East Wilton Scythes,
Waters' Premed Scythes,
Frost & Burke's Patent Snaths,
Lamson Goodenow's Snaths,
U. A. Clark & Co's Hay Forks,
Webb's Celebrated Hay Rakes,
Rifles, Scythe Stones, &c. &c.
For sale by
Fogg & Bridges.
j24

AUGUST—Peterson rec'd by
j24 D BUGBEE & CO

Oak Grove Seminary.

THE Fall Term begins on the 25th of the 8th month (August), and will continue twelve weeks.

JOSEPH G. PINKHAM, A. B., Principal

Applications should state age and moral character, also whether Students desire accommodations at the Boarding-house. Address

JAMES VAN BLARCOM,
Aug 1, 1863 3w Vassalboro', Maine.

RICE BROTHERS,

GENERAL,

Commission Merchants,

For the Purchase of

Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard, &c.,

69 and 71 East Water Street,

MILWAUKIE, WIS.

June 10 3m

Summer Coals!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Cooking Stove Coal,

Cooking Range Coal.

C. A. BABCOCK,

Broad Street,

j3 Successor to E. B. Farnsworth & Co.

You Can See It

CRACKERS, Pilot Bread, Codfish, Teas, Coffee, P. R. Molasses, Sugars, Tobaccos, Rice Saleratus, Starch, Flour and Spices—all of good quality and low price, at

A. M. SHAW'S,
jy30 West Market Square

SAWTELLE & ABBOTT,

(Successors to Dickey & Sawtelle,)

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

And Building Materials,

CONSISTING in part of Pocket and Table Cutlery, Knobs, Locks, Latches, Butts and Screws, Window Springs and Fasts, Barn Door Hinges, Hangers and Rollers, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Nails, Glass, Paints and oils, Varnishes, Powder and Shot, Files, Augers, Chisels, Brushes of all kinds, Broad and Narrow Axes, Sheathing Paper, Grindstones, Farming and Carpenters' Tools, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Coopers' Tools, &c.

It is our intention to keep constantly on hand a sufficient stock of these articles, suited to our large and increasing trade, to which we would solicit public patronage.

No. 40,

West Market Square, Bangor.

O. P. SAWTELLE. M. H. ABBOTT.

BORAX—Persian Red, Olive Oil, Vermillion.
j29 N. S. HARLOW.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Military Goods constantly on hand and furnished at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Military Caps Made to Order, at

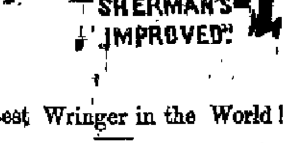
Thos. Lersey's,

July 21 NO. 3e MAIN ST.

FIVE HUNDRED PUZZLES—for sale by E. F. DUREN.

PORTFOLIOS, Wallets, Tablets, Pocket Books. A new assortment received. E. F. DUREN.

Sherman's Improved



The Best Wringer in the World!

METALIC FRAME—Will not get out of order. Will not rust, being heavily coated with zinc.

Two Sizes—$5.00 and $6.00.

Call and examine them; try them; if you like, buy—if not, return them to the Agents,

RICKER & IRELAND.

Also, Agents for Colby's Improved Wringer.

No. 1 Main Street, Bangor.

je30 d&f

GRAND

Excursion

TO

Chicago, Milwaukie, Detroit,

NIAGARA FALLS,

Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, and Return, via

Grand Trunk Railway!

AT

Prices to Suit the Times.

For further information, or Tickets, apply to

WM. FLOWERS,
Eastern Agent,
jy27 BANGOR.

GEORGIA E. PEARSON,

Piano-Forte Teacher,

Prospect St., next to High School,

References—H. R. Streeter, L. R. Horton, W. H. Wheeler. apr17 6m6m

Government SIX PER CENT BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

For sale by

a27 JAMES DUNNING.

5000

Old Papers for sale at this office.

WHOLESALE CROCKERY STORE!

RICKER & IRELAND,

Importers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Crockery, China & Glassware

Are now receiving their Spring Importation of Earthen Ware from the best manufacturers, and would call the attention of the trade to their large and well assorted stock, at

No. 1 Main Street, Bangor.

m29 d&f

Molasses.

260 HHDS, 30 Tierces, Early Crop Cuba MOLASSES—cargo of schr H. D. Grindle, now landing and for sale by

GEO. W. LADD & CO.,

jy10 tf

KEEP COOL!

Schooley & Winship's Patent Iceberg and Ice King

REFRIGERATORS!

The most perfectly ventilated Refrigerator ever invented.

THESE REFRIGERATORS are constructed upon purely scientific principles, the provisions and fruit in them being preserved by a cold, dry, uniform current of air, thus preventing the decomposition of provisions, and the partaking of the taste or smell of one article with another, which arises from the damp and impure atmosphere usually prevalent in the old Style Refrigerators.

The testimonials of such men as Prof. Hosford, of Harvard University, Prof. Hill of Brown University, and others of like distinction, placing them above all other Refrigerators, and of being the most perfect of the kind ever invented, ought to be sufficient evidence of their worth.

A large assortment just received, and for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

G. W. MERRILL,
july9 66 MAIN STREET.

Flour and Corn!

CARGO of Schr. "J. BROPHY," landing and for sale by A. P. ATWOOD.

July 25, 1863

No. 16,

WEST MARKET SQUARE!

LEIGHTON BROTHERS,

FORMERLY of the firm of *Crowell, Leighton & Co.*, have a new and good Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,

Selling cheap for cash. Also, a few more left of those *half-price* Boots and Shoes.

No 16 West Market Square, (formerly Bight's Bookstore.)

A. K. P. LEIGHTON.
j27 G. L. LEIGHTON.

Trusses and Supporters.

THE *Largest and Best Assortment* of the above to be found in this market, and customers guaranteed a fit. j22 B. F. BRADBURY.

AUGUST—Godey at A. BARTLETT'S,
East Market Square.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
4th DISTRICT OF MAINE,
Bangor, Aug. 10, 1863.

The following Circular is published for the information of all whom it may concern:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 63.

Any person claiming exemption, on the ground of alienage, shall file before the Board an affidavit stating

1st. That he is an alien, and setting forth the Government of which he claims to be a subject.

2d. The time when he came into the United States, and where he has resided since that date.

3d. That he has never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has not exercised the right of suffrage by voting at any election in any State.

4th. That he claims to be exempted from military service on the ground that he is the subject of a foreign Government, and has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has never voted in any State.

The affidavit to be supported by any proof the party may offer.

If the Board is satisfied that the party claiming exemption is fully entitled thereto, under the act of Congress, they will discharge him from draft. But if not satisfied, they shall refer the case, with the affidavit, through the Provost Marshal General, for decision by the Department of State, in the meantime suspending any action on the case until the decision of the State Department be made. The certificate of the State Department shall in such case be considered evidence of the fact whether the person is, or is not, subject to military duty.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

A true copy of the original Circular, No. 63, on file in this office.

ELIJAH LOW,
Provost Marshal 4th Dis. of Maine.

Bangor, Aug. 10, 1863.—d&w3w

STRAW PAPER—A large assortment at reduced prices, by D. BUGBEE & CO.

Farms

for sale by

Paul Dudley, 2d.

Milford, July 15 2md*

For Sale,

A tract of about fifteen thousand acres of land within the limits of the new State of Western Virginia—abundance of ship timber; fine land for farming purposes—iron ore and lime stone have been all found on said land. Here is here a fine chance for speculation, or for those who would make for themselves a home.—The same will be sold at a low price. A description and plan of the land may be seen at the office of Hilliard & Flagg, Bangor.

july20 3w. WM. T. HILLIARD

NATIONAL HOUSE,

CORNER OF

HARLOW AND FRANKLIN STREETS,
BANGOR, MAINE.

W. T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

This Public House has been renovated and put in first rate order; newly painted, papered, and furnished throughout, and in every respect rendered convenient and comfortable for transient company and boarders.

The House has a central location, and an excellent Stable attached, tended by a faithful ostler.

The proprietor hopes, by an earnest endeavor to promote the comfort of his guests to merit a fair share of public patronage.

Bangor, July 21 1863. 3m

Real Estate for Sale,

The Dwelling House and Lot formerly occupied by Meander Pearson, Esq., situated on the corner of Union and Columbia Streets, in Bangor, is for sale. Terms easy. Possession given immediately.

Apply to the undersigned at his Office over insurance agency of E. Plummer & Sons

F. A. WILSON.

jy22 d&f (Times)

FOR SALE,

Elmwood Hotel, Waterville, Me.

THIS beautiful Establishment, with the Furniture and all the Stables, is now offered for sale.

The proprietor, in consequence of ill health, has decided to sell this desirable property. It requires no other recommendation than a personal examination. Terms liberal. Enquire on the premises.

JOHN L. SEAVEY,
aug3 Proprietor.

VESSELS WANTED

For New Orleans!

Of 500 to 700 tons—to load Ice and Hay.

—BY—

Fred Atwood,

WINTERPORT.

jy15 tf (Times copy)

Coal Charters.

WANTED, Vessels to load at Lingan, Picton, Glace Bay, and Cow Bay, for New York and Boston.

—ALSO—

Vessels wanted for New Orleans, West Indies and Coastwise Ports. Apply to

july10 P. McCONVILLE & CO.

S—T—1860—X.

Drake's Plantation Bitters.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of beverage, without regard to age or time of day.—Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by B. F. Bradbury, N. S. Harlow, Wm Mann and W. L. Alden, of Bangor, and by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. may29 isd6m

HEIMSTREET'S

Inimitable Hair Restorative.

IT IS NOT A DYE,

But restores grey hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All *instantaneous dyes* are composed of *lunar caustic*, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

LUXURIANT BEAUTY,

Promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. Barnes & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes 50 cents and $1. may30 eodis6m

ALBERT TREAT,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

45 Commercial Street,

je1 1s6m BOSTON, MASS.

SPRING STYLES

Hats & Caps

JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber has just returned from Boston with a FULL STOCK of the above articles which he offers for sale *CHEAP FOR CASH.*

Hats made to measure in latest style.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c

V. L. Catinaud.

May4

PRESSED HAY,

FOR SALE LOW BY

C. A. Babcock,

At E. B. Farnsworth & Co.'s Old Stand,
jy2 tf (Times) Broad Street.

Tamarinds

20 KEGS TAMARINDS—very nice—just received and for sale by the keg or pound, by

j27 1m A. L. & R. C. BOYD.

New Style

Balmorals

Third and Last Lot

Just Received.

AT

Thompson & Hichborn's.

june18

Pendleton's Panacea,

BY Dozen or at retail.
j29 N. S. HARLOW

AUGUST—Godey's Lady's Book, rec'd by
j21 E. F. DUREN

[illegible] Whig & Courier.

The Capture of Charleston Requires Time.

The Officers do not Expect a Speedy Victory.

No Change in the Position of the Army of Potomac.

The Tacony Pirates Re-Captured.

They Are Taken by a Cutter Sent in Pursuit from Portland.

WASHINGTON, 20th.

Prominent officers serving before Charleston express themselves in private letters received here as earnestly hopeful of the combined [illegible], but they do not [illegible] any [illegible] of the reduction of Fort Sumter as promised by enthusiastic newspaper correspondents, the works being heavy, and requiring the utmost skill and caution. They, with a full appreciation of all the difficulties, persist [illegible] from exciting expectations of a speedy and complete victory, nor are speedy [illegible] of such a character anticipated by gentlemen in Washington who are best acquainted with the plans and intentions of the commanders.

The act providing a national currency authorizes the employment of the National Bank associations created under it, as depositories of the Internal Revenue, as such employment [illegible] with the duty of requiring adequate security for the amounts deposited.

The Secretary of the Treasury has come to the conclusion that the National Bank association, [illegible] desire to place in the Treasury United States 6 per cent bonds to an amount equal to one per cent of their capital [illegible], and receive the bond of the directors [illegible] an amount equal to their capital stock as security for the punctual payment of all law[illegible]. Inasmuch, however, as a number of banks have been organized and as yet are without circulation, Secretary Chase proposes to direct deposits to be made with such of them as may desire them on the [illegible] of their respective boards of directors that the bonds already deposited as security for circulation may be held as surety for deposits, leaving the additional [illegible], as well as the bond of the directors and others, to be given afterwards at any time before the furnishing of circulation.

Should the association prefer instead of giving [illegible] equal to the capital [illegible] to give separate bonds of directors [illegible], each for not less than one-[illegible] of the capital stock, or equal to the aggregate amount, there can be no objection to such separate bonds being accepted in [illegible] joint bond. If good reasons shall appear [illegible], one of the Secretary will be [illegible].

[illegible] P. Mullen, Esq., supervisory special [illegible] of the Treasury Department for the valley of the Mississippi, arrived here this evening. [illegible] consultation between him and Secretary Chase such amended regulations concerning trade in the North west will be published as the [illegible] with a limit of [illegible].

Information from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says there is no change or indications of change of position. Advices concur that the force of the rebels around Culpepper has been reduced to General A. P. Hill's command, while Generals Longstreet and Ewell have [illegible] southward, probably to Fredericksburg.

PORTLAND, 20th.

Steamer New Brunswick which has just come in spoke the Revenue Cutter Dobbin outside with the three Tacony prisoners who escaped from Boston yesterday, on board. She captured them off the Isle of Shoals with their yacht. Collector Jewett despatched the cutter yesterday and also two volunteer yachts today [illegible] in pursuit of the escaped prisoners.

NEW YORK, 20th.

The steamer Creole, from New Orleans 12th, has arrived. She brings $80,000 in specie.

FORTRESS MONROE, 19th.

Steamer Kennebec sailed this forenoon for [illegible].

Steamer John Rice arrived early this morning from off Charleston. She brings no additional news.

The [illegible] ship St Lawrence is to be put under command of Captain Phoenix, who has been for a long time in charge of the navy ordnance at Fortress Monroe.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19th.

The Union Convention for this county nominated Samuel Brannon, J C Hoyt, R J Perkins and J B Van Stadt for the State Senate.

NEW YORK, 20th.

The draft in the 15th Ward was completed today without the slightest sign of dissatisfaction. Among the drafted are W H Frye of the Tribune, John Clancy of the Leader, M Babcock of the Express, John B Haskin, Excise Commissioner, J Remack, Townsend Harris, late Minister to Japan, John Morrissey, Pugilist, seven policemen and several colored persons.

While there is no appearance of a disturbance the authorities have not relaxed their vigilance in preparing to suppress disorder should [illegible].

NEW YORK, 20th.

The U S transport steamer Illinois, from Alexandria arrived tonight with 1500 men from the 61, 1th and 5th Vermont regiments.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th.

The sales of 5-20's today amounted to $854,600

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, 20.

Cotton steady at 67 a 67½ for middling uplands.

Flour—State and western fresh ground rules quite firm while old is dull and drooping—Superfine State 3,90 a 4,60; extra State 4,65 a 4,95, choice 5.00 a 5,20, round hoop Ohio 5,10 a 5,40, choice 5,45 a 7,00; super western 3,90 a 4,50, common to good extra western 4,90 a 4,91. Southern unch'd—mixed to good 5,90 a 6,91, fancy and extra 6,85 a 9,00—Canada is unchanged—common extra 4,80 a 4,95, choice do 5,00 a 7,00.

Wheat lower—Chicago spring 90 a 1,10; Milwaukie club 91 a 1,15; red winter western 1,10 a 1,20; Amber Iowa 1,17 a 1,24.

Corn scarce and a shade firm—mixed western shipping 68 1 2 a 69, eastern do 67 a 68.

Beef quiet.

Pork firm—mess 11,60 a 11,62½ for old and 13 50 for new.

Sugars firm and moderately active—muscovado 10¼ a 10 3 4.

Freights to Liverpool dull.

The Texas rebels on the Rio Grande are in a fix. Orders have come from the rebel government at Richmond that no cotton is to be sent over the river; and it appears that the necessities of the Confederacy demand either the purchase of cotton, to be paid by confederate bonds, the borrowing of the quantity required to fill rebel obligations, or its impressment as a military necessity. The vast quantities which the rebel agents in London said were ready for exportation from Matamoras and other ports, on the Rio Grande, it appears, were all private property, and the representations thus made therefore were a bare-faced swindle. Much excitement exists among the secesh in Texas, and they talk loudly of lynching the government officers. At all events business is at a stand, and every one devising what is best to be done to correct the outrage on their property, as they call it.

EX SENATOR RICE ON THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS. We find in the Northern Statesman, published at Faribault, Minnesota, a letter from the Hon. H. M. Rice, addressed to some citizens of that place, defining what is position is, and what that of all Democrats ought to be on the war question. We make the following extract:

"The thought of acting with any other than the Democratic party never entered my head.—The whole object of the rebellion is to destroy the principal of Democracy. The party which stands by the government is the true Democracy. Every soldier in the army is a true Democrat. Every man who lifts his head above party trammels is a Democrat, and every man who permits old issues to stand in the way of a vigorous prosecution of the war, cannot, in my opinion, have any claims on the party. If the city was on fire would you call on any particular party to extinguish the flames? or would you stop to examine its character for fear that you might violate some of its provisions by taking water from your neighbors' wells?

Should disaster befall our country in the struggle for life; true Democrats cannot be blamed. Those who have the power and do not use it to the fullest extent, and those who are wasting their time and distracting the people by the idle discussions, will occupy no enviable position hereafter, Union or no Union.

I am for regaining and retaining every foot of soil we ever possessed, without any compromise whatever."

MILITARY ROADS IN KENTUCKY. Gen. Burnside has ordered the impressment of six thousand laborers from the negro population of Kentucky, to be employed in the construction of military roads in that State. From the list of counties in which the first impressment is made, and from other indications, it is judged that the military roads in question are to be directed toward East Tennessee, in pursuance of the plan formerly recommended by President Lincoln.

TROUBLED SPIRITS. Some of the Northern Democrats are said to be troubled lest the overthrow of the rebellion should disclose their sympathy with the secessionists, and their offers of aid. Knowing that autographic evidence of their sympathy with treason is in existence, their own hand-writing appears as a witness before their troubled consciences, and, like Belshazzar, their knees are trembling.

THE HUMORS OF THE PRISON. A state prison is a dreary place but occasionally something turns up of a humorous character to the outsider, although the prisoner may not be able to see it in that light. In January, 1861, an Irishman went to work about one of the stores of Commercial street, got on a bender, and towards night went into the store with which he was so well acquainted, and stowed himself away to sleep off his drunk. Rousing up in the night pretty well sobered, he set himself to work to get out. While at it a police officer on the beat heard the noise, and arrested Pat for burglary. Having no friends to look after his case, it was summarily disposed of, and he found himself sentenced to the State Prison for three years! It was sapiently remarked by some of those who put him through, that he was a miserable drunkard, he would be as well off there as anywhere. "Ode jabers," said Pat, when he heard of his fate, "I have heard of a fellow being sent over for breaking into a store, but I never knew such luck coming to him for trying to break out." However he was committed to the place, where they never go visiting in the evening, and had been about two years and seven months on his good behavior, when these facts were made indubitably to appear. Of course he was released at once by the competent authorities. His imprisonment may have been a blessing in disguise, But it was not just. The sufferer now says "never will I drink another drop again, and I intend to enlist in the great army of the Union, and fight for the country." The moral of this true story is: when you get by the head and go into a building to settle your brain, don't attempt to withdraw from your lodgings till "day-light doth appear."—Press.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES. The scheme said now to be most favored in future by the Treasury Department is to make the National Banks throughout the country, organized under Secretary Chase's finance measure, agents for the five-twenties, as well as of any new loans, at a compensation of one quarter per cent—the banks being compelled to expend one-sixteenth per cent in advertising and other necessary expenses. Jay Cooke & Co's subscriptions up to Saturday last, have been $250,104,500. The deliverances from the Treasury upon their orders are twenty-five millions short, principally for want of blanks.

DROWNED. Greenville G Barker, a son of William Barker of Marysville, aged about 19 years, was drowned in the Aroostook river, near his father's residence, on Sunday morning, the 28th ult., while bathing. His body was recovered.—Pioneer.

REBELS COMPLIMENT OUR CAVALRY. In a letter from the army of Lee, the writer speaks of the opposition made by our cavalry to their attempt to pass through the Blue Ridge. He says:

"It may be remarked in passing that the Federal cavalry have displayed unwonted spirit of late, and have come to be regarded with much more respect than the infantry. To say they were a full match for Stuart's cavalry would hardly be doing them justice."

The Kennebec County Union Convention held at Augusta on Wednesday, nominated D L Milliken of Waterville, Joseph A Sanborn of Readfield and Josiah True of Litchfield, candidates for Senators; Daniel Pike for County Treasurer, and Nathaniel Chase of Sidney, for County Commissioner.

CAUTION. Worthless pieces of paper bearing a distant resemblance to five dollar greenbacks are in circulation in this vicinity. The most prominent words on the face are "government bank," in large letters across the top.—New Bedford Standard.

COULDN'T FIND IT OUT. Mr. Slocum was not educated in a university, and his life has been in by paths, and out of the way places. His mind is characterized by the literalness, rather than the comprehensive grasp of great subjects.

Mr. Slocum can, however, master a printed paragraph, by dint of spelling the hard words in a d liberal manner and manages to gain a few glimpses of men and things, from the little rocky farm, through the medium of a newspaper.

It is quite edifying to hear Mr. Slocum reading the village paper aloud, to his wife, after a hard day's work. A few evenings since, farmer Slocum was reading an account of a dreadful accident, which happened at the factory in the next town, and which the village editor had described in a great many words.

"I declare, wife, that was an awful accident over to the mills," said Mr. Slocum.

"What was it about?"

"I'll read the 'count, wife, then you'll know all about it."

Mr S began to read:

"*Horrible and Fatal Accident.*—It becomes our melancholy and painful duty, to record the particulars of an accident that occurred at the lower mill, in this village, yesterday afternoon by which a human being, in the prime of life, was hurried to that bourne from which, as the immortal Shakspeare says, 'no traveller returns.'"

"Du tell!" exclaimed Mrs S.

"Mr David Jones a workman who has but few superiors [illegible] in the city, was superintending one of the large drums—"

"I wonder [illegible] brass drum, such as has Ebiubust Gnum' printed on it," said Mrs Slocum.

"When he became entangled in His arm was drawn around the drum, and finally his whole body was drawn over the shaft, at a fearful rate. When his situation was discovered he had revolved with immense velocity, about fifteen minutes, his head and limbs striking a large beam a distinct blow at each revolution."

"Poor creeter! how it must have hurt him!"

"When the machinery had been stopped, it was found that Mr Jones' arms and legs were macerated to a jelly."

Did it kill him?" asked Mrs S, with increasing interest.

"Portions of the cura matter, cerebrum, and cerebellum in confused masses were scattered about the floor; in short, the gates of eternity had opened upon him."

Here, Mr Slocum paused to wipe his spectacles and the wife seized the opportunity to press the question.

"Was the man killed?"

"I don't know—haven't come to that place yet; you'll know when I've finished the piece."

He continued reading:

"It was evident when the shapeless form was taken down, that it was no longer tenanted by the immortal spirit—that the vital spark was extinct."

"Was the man killed? that's what I want to come at," said Mrs. Slocum.

"Do have a little patience, ole 'oman," said Mr. Slocum, eying his better half, over his spectacles, "I presume we shall come upon it right away."

He went on reading:

"This fatal casualty has cast a gloom over our village, and we trust it will prove a warning to all persons who are called to regulate the powerful machinery of our mills."

"Now," said Mrs Slocum, perceiving that the narrative was ended, "Now I should like to know whether the man was killed or not?"

Mr Slocum looked puzzled. He scratched his head, scrutinized the article he had been perusing, and took a graceful survey of the paper.

"I declare, wife," said he, "it's curious the paper don't say."

Men little think how immorally they act in rashly meddling with what they do not understand. Their delusive good intention is no sort of excuse for their presumption. They who truly mean well must be fearful of acting ill.

If a girl thinks more of her heels than of her head, depend upon it she will never amount to much. Brains which settle in the shoes never get much above them. This will apply as well to the masculine as the feminine gender.

It has been ascertained that the valuation of city property in New York, as assessed for taxes for the present year, amounts to the aggregate of $594,154,543. The total amount required to be raised by tax for 1863 will be $11,784,458 95, making the rate of tax required to produce the amount needed 1.98 40 100 on the dollar of valuation, or a fraction less than two per cent.

Brokers' Board.

SALE OF STOCKS—BOSTON, Aug 18, 1863.

$11,000	American Gold	125 1-8
18,105	do	125
3,800	do	s3 124 7-8
2,000	do	b3 125 1 8
1,000	U. S. Coupon Sixes (881)	106 1-2
500	United States 7 3 10 Loan (Oct)	106 5-8
500	do (Coupon off Aug)	106 1-4
2,013	United States Aug Coupons	124 3-4
500	do	124 5 8
5,000	U S Certificates of Indebtedness (Feb)	101
5,000	United States Currency Certificates	99 1-2

REMOVAL.

DR. I. STRICKLAND, DENTIST,
Has removed to the Corner of Main and Union Streets—nearly opposite the Bangor House. je11 (Times)

Dr. N. B. JENKINS,
Dental Surgeon,
(Successor to Dr. J. K. Lincoln.)
No. 8 Union Block, Main street.
Office hours from 8 A. M., to 6 P. M,
sep1-25 eodtf

DR. FIELD,
HAS REMOVED to the first house below the Church on Hammond Street, nearly opposite his former residence. may27 eodtf

Sanford's Independent Line,
FOR BOSTON AND LOWELL.
Arrangement for the Season of 1863.
The New and Superior Steamer
KATAHDIN,
Capt. J. P. JOHNSON,
1250 Tons Burthen, built expressly for the Bangor and Boston Outside Route,
Will leave Bangor for Boston every Monday and Thursday Forenoon at 11 o'clock, touching at all the usual landings on the River and Bay.
Returning,
Will leave Foster's South Wharf, Boston for Bangor and intermediate landings, every Tuesday and Friday Afternoon at 5 o'clock.
FARE—From Bangor, Hampden, Winterport and Bucksport to Boston, $4 00
To Lowell, 4 50
Meals Extra.
Agents on the River—T. R. Wasgatt, Hampden; John Stokell, Winterport; I. W. Patterson, Bucksport; J. H. Lane, Searsport; Dan'l Lane, Jr., Belfast; E. M. Wood, Camden; M. W. Farwell, Rockland.
No Camphene, Matches, Burning Fluid, or other extra hazardous freight taken.
All Freight must be accompanied by a Bill of Lading in duplicate.
may 28 d&w LOOMIS TAYLOR, Agent.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
I would inform my customers and the public that I have the pure George's Creek CUMBERLAND COAL, and that no other person in Bangor has any Cumberland Coal. This I assert to be a fact, notwithstanding others have advertised their Coal to be Cumberland, and frankly say good better than any other elsewhere. My Coal is largely per cent better than Broadtop Coal.
May 21, 1863. JOHN HOUGHTON.

E. T. Wasgatt, Dentist,
Office, 2 1-2 Kenduskeag Bridge, up the same flight of stairs as Mr. [illegible] Photograph Rooms. ly14

WAR CLAIMS:
I AM prepared, and will attend to the business of obtaining
Pensions,
Bounties,
Arrears of Pay,
For Soldiers wounded or disabled in the service, their Widows, Minor Children or Heirs and to all Claims for Military Services.
JOSIAH CROSBY.
Dexter, June 19th, 1863. j22 d&f

NOTICE
TO ALL
DRAFTED MEN
BY the provisions of the Law many who may be drafted, are legally exempt, if the case is properly presented to the Board of Enrollment—I have the Law, and rules and regulations and forms needed in all cases under the law—and will prepare
Exemption Papers
For all Drafted Men who may call—and present them if desired. Advice without charge.
C. P. BROWN,
Government Claim Agent, Bangor.
N. B.—Pensions obtained for all wounded soldiers, widows, children, mothers &c., of deceased soldiers.

$100 Bounty
Back Pay, &c., for soldiers, their widows or heirs.
Prize money, &c., obtained as heretofore. Terms reasonable and satisfactory to the applicant.
C. P. BROWN.
Bangor, Aug 10, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS, Fourth Congressional District of Maine.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Bangor, Aug 6, 1863.

Henceforward a reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid to any person upon the arrest and delivery of a Deserter, instead of the reward of Five Dollars heretofore paid.

Under recent instructions from the War Department a drafted man may pay $300 in commutation of service, or furnish a substitute, after he has presented himself for examination and been accepted by the Board of Enrolment.

Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification subsequently served upon them is merely an announcement of the fact, and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place. The following is an extract from a recent opinion delivered by the Solicitor of the War Department:

"If a person, after being drafted, and before receiving notice, deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence and if he does not appear in accordance therewith or furnish a substitute or pay $300, he will be in law a deserter, and must be treated accordingly.— There is no way or manner in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether present or absent, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to be treated as a criminal."

No certificates of disability will be received except those of physicians of good standing and well known; and these must in all cases be verified by the oath of the parties making same.

The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General of the Army, are published for the information of all whom it may concern:—

"In the case of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty, election of the son to be exempted must be made *before* the draft, and his name should not then appear in the draft box. If one of only two sons of such parents is already in the military service, the other is exempt, provided his parents are dependent on his labor for support."

"The only son of aged and infirm parents dependent, &c., is absolutely exempt, but when there are two sons, both are subject to draft until an election is made by the parent, and the name of the one selected should be removed from the list. After the draft is made the persons drafted are no longer 'subject to draft' but to duty, and a parent, cannot secure the practical exemption of two sons from military duty by waiting until one is drafted, and then electing to exempt him."

ELIJAH LOW,
Capt. and Provost Marshal,
aug6 d&w3w 4th Dist. of Maine.

Big Stock of Plated Goods.
HAVE on hand one of the largest stocks of Silver Plated Ware ever offered in this city, consisting of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, variety of styles of Sugar, Butter and Berry Dishes, lined with glass; Goblets, Cups, Spoon Holders; Pie, Cake, Fish and Pudding Knives; Tea, Table, Dessert, Salt, Mustard and Sugar Spoons, Oyster, Gravy, and Soup Ladles, Tea, Dinner and Pickle Forks, Child's Knife, Fork and Spoon, in sets, &c., &c.
Would call especial attention to my best quality of Forks and Spoons, being triple plated on a metal nearly as white as silver. On this quality I have my name stamped, and will warrant them to wear nearly as well as silver. J. E. TOMPKINS,
jy16 d&w 23 Main Street.

The Combined
Writing & Copying Ink!
FLOWS freely from the pen, and will not thicken a particle if exposed to the air. It will not clog or gum the pen, and always "makes its mark."
For sale by PATON & HIGHER,
Stationers, Authorized Agents.

WING & HASKELL,
House, Sign and Ornamental
PAINTERS.
Shop two doors above Drake's Carriage Shop, YORK STREET.
Sign, Fancy and Ornamental
Painting in the best styles and at the lowest prices
House Painting, Papering and Glazing done to order
All orders promptly attended to. 1y7

Ground Alum,
CARB. AMMONIA,
Cardamon Seeds,
B. S. Magnesia,
Elixir Calisaya,
Plantation Bitters,
Tobias' Horse Liniment,
Blood Food,
Indelible Ink,
Brandeth Pills,
Helmbold's Buchu,
Helmbold's Sarsaparilla,
Helmbold's Rose Wash,
Fifty Cent Hair Dye,
Capillaris,
Mrs. Allen's Restorative,
Hardy's Bitters,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Bloom of Youth,
Heimstreet's Hair Coloring,
N. S. HARLOW,
4 Smith's Block.

Extract Lemon,
EXTRACT VANILLA—
New Hair Dye for 50cts
Extract Jockey Club,
Musk and Patchouly,
Bouquet de Caroline
And Musk Rose at retail, or by the dozen or quart
N. S. HARLOW,
j29 4 Smith's Block.

For Portland and Boston,
1863—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1863
The Staunch and Commodious Steamer
DANIEL WEBSTER,
CAPT. CHARLES DEERING,
Will leave BANGOR MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 6 o'clock, for PORTLAND, touching at all the intermediate landings, (except Searsport,) connecting at Portland with the Portland Steam Packet Co's Steamers same evening for Boston; and with Boston & Maine, and Eastern Railroad the following morning for LOWELL, LAWRENCE, BOSTON, and intermediate stations; also, with Grand Trunk Railway for Canada and the West.
Returning.
Will leave Grand Trunk Wharf, Portland, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 o'clock A. M., or on arrival of Steamer from Boston for Bangor and intermediate landings (except Searsport.)
Freights taken for Portland and Boston at usual rates.
FARES.
From Bangor, Hampden, Winterport and Bucksport to Boston by steamer, $4 00
By Railroad from Portland, 4 50
To Portland, 3 00
For further information apply to J. C. KENDRICK, Agent, at No. 24 West Market Square Bangor.
july18 d&w

Portland Salt Agency
Blast Sac.
PREMIUM BUTTER SALT—In any quantity always on hand, at [illegible] JOHN S. KIMBALL'S.

House and Lot on Lincoln st,
AT AUCTION.
By J. B. FOSTER.
ON WEDNESDAY next, Aug 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants Mutual Marine Ins. Office, by order of the City Treasurer, the Southeasterly half of Lot No 29, (together with one half of the house upon the same) on the South westerly side of Lincoln street. Said lot is 70 feet by 102.
aug19

Lot on Exchange Street
AT AUCTION!
By J. B. FOSTER
ON WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 11 o'clock A. M, at the Merchants Mutual Marine Insurance Co's Office, I shall sell the lot, 20 by 50 southerly of and adjoining the Spiritualist's Church, on Exchange street. aug12

Large Sale of Real Estate
AT AUCTION.
J. B. FOSTER, Auctioneer.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Office, so much of the following described Real Estate as shall not have been previously sold at private sale
Dwelling House on Lincoln Street.
The two story Dwelling House on Lincoln Street known as the "Emerson House," with Ell and Stable attached. This house was built by Albert Emerson, Esq., and no pains were spared to make it comfortable and convenient. It is of modern style—thoroughly finished throughout, and very conveniently arranged. It has one of the best wells of water in the city, and also an abundant supply of cistern water.
The Lot is 105 by 140 feet. It is situated upon high ground, and commands a view of the city, surrounding country, and the river. Lincoln Street runs from Main to Third Street, and the property is located about midway between Main and Third—making the access to the business part of the city convenient and easy by either route. For a person who desires a retired situation, or for a business man who keeps a horse, this property is desirable.
House Lot on Lincoln Street.
The Lot northerly of, and adjoining the brick house known as the "Taylor House," on Lincoln St. The Lot is 70 by 100 feet, and very desirably located for building purposes.
House Lots on Stewart Street.
Four Lots, 70 by 100 feet each, on Stewart Street. Stewart street, (not yet graded) runs parallel with Lincoln Street—next street southerly.
House Lots on Lime Street.
Eight very desirable Lots on Lime Street—opposite the land of Asa Warren.
All the above property will be sold on liberal terms. Sale positive. jy29 td

East Me. Conference Seminary,
BUCKSPORT, MAINE.
THE FALL SESSION, of Eleven Weeks, of this Institution will open MONDAY, Aug 31, with full Board of Instruction. Arrangements have been made for a Preparatory Department, open to young persons of both sexes, which will be especially cared for.
The Boarding-house is still open for the reception of students, and is to be under the care of the Rev. S. H. Beale, associated with the Principal.—Price of Board, including furnished room, fuel, and lights, from $4,50 to $3,50 per week. In the Preparatory Department $5,00 covers entire expense of board, tuition, lights and washing. Good rooms for accommodations for self boarding.
Address J. B. CRAWFORD, Prin., or S. B. ELLIOTT Ch. of Committee. aug3 d4w

Haying Tools
NEW LONDON SCYTHES—
Cummings' Scythes,
East Wilton Scythes,
Waters' Pressed Scythes,
Hunt & Burke's Patent Snaths,
Lamson Goodenow's Snaths,
U. A. Clark & Co's Hay Forks,
Robb's Celebrated Hay Rakes,
Rifles, Scythe Stones, &c. &c.
For sale by
Fogg & Bridges.
j24

AUGUST—Peterson rec'd by D. BUGBEE & CO.

Oak Grove Seminary.
THE Fall Term begins on the 25th of the 8th month (August), and will continue twelve weeks.
JOSEPH G. PINKHAM, A. B., Principal.
Applications should state age and literal character, also whether Students desire accommodations at the Boarding-house. Address
JAMES VAN BLARCOM,
Aug 1, 1863 3w Vassalboro', Maine.

RICE BROTHERS,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
For the Purchase of
Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard, &c.,
69 and 71 East Water Street,
MILWAUKIE, WIS.
June 10 3m

Summer Coals!
ON HAND AND FOR SALE
Cooking Stove Coal,
Cooking Range Coal.
C. A. BABCOCK,
Broad Street,
j3 Successor to B. B. Farnsworth & Co.

You Can See It
CRACKERS, Pilot Bread, Codfish, Tea, Coffee, P. R. Molasses, Sugars, Tobaccos, Rice, Saleratus, Starch, Flour and Spices—all of good quality and low price, at
A. McSHAW'S,
jy30 West Market Square

SAWTELLE & ABBOTT,
(Successors to Dickey & Sawtelle,)
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
And Building Materials,
CONSISTING in part of Pocket and Table Cutlery, Knobs, Locks, Latches, Butts and Screws, Window Springs and Fasts, Barn Door Hinges, Hangers and Rollers, Sheet Lead and Zinc, Lead Pipe, Nails, Glass, Paints and Oils, Varnishes, Powder and Shot, Files, Augers, Chisels, Brushes of all kinds, Broad and Narrow Axes, Sheathing Paper, Grindstones, Farming and Carpenters' Tools, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Coopers' Tools, &c.
It is our intention to keep constantly on hand a sufficient stock of these articles, suited to our large and increasing trade, to which we would solicit public patronage.
No. 40,
West Market Square, Bangor.
O. P. SAWTELLE. M. H. ABBOTT.

BORAX—Persian Red, Olive Oil, Vermillion,
j29 N. S. HARLOW.

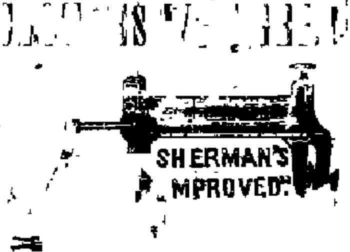
[illegible]

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Military Goods constantly on hand and furnished at the
LOWEST PRICES.
Military Caps Made to Order, at
Thos. Hersey's,
July 21 NO. 30 MAIN ST.

FIVE HUNDRED PUZZLES—for sale by E. F. DUREN.

PORTFOLIOS, Wallets, Tablets, Pocket Books—A new assortment received. E. F. DUREN.

Sherman's Improved
[illegible]



The Best Wringer in the World!
METALIC FRAME—Will not get out of order. Will not rust, being heavily coated with zinc.
Two Sizes—$5.00 and $6.00.
Call and examine them; try them; if you like, buy—if not, return them to the Agents,
RICKER & IRELAND.
Also, Agents for Colby's Improved Wringer.
No. 1 Main Street, Bangor.
ja30 d&f

GRAND
Excursion
TO
Chicago, Milwaukie, Detroit,
NIAGARA FALLS,
Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, and Return, via
Grand Trunk Railway!
AT
Prices to Suit the Times.
For further information, or Tickets, apply to
WM. FLOWERS,
Eastern Agent,
jy27 BANGOR.

GEORGIA E. PEARSON,
Piano-Forte Teacher,
Prospect St., next to High School,
References—H. E. Streeter, L. R. Horton, W. H. Wheeler. apr17 3m6m

Government
SIX PER CENT BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
For sale by
a27 JAMES DUNNING.

5000
Old Papers for sale at this office.

WHOLESALE
CROCKERY STORE!
RICKER & IRELAND,
Importers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Crockery, China & Glassware
Are now receiving their Spring Importation of Earthen Ware from the best manufacturers, and would call the attention of the trade to their large and well assorted stock, at
No. 1 Main Street, Bangor.
m20 d&f

Molasses.
260 HHDS, 30 Tierces, Early Crop Cuba MOLASSES—cargo of schr H. D. Grindle, now landing and for sale by
GEO. W. LADD & CO.,
jy10 tf

KEEP COOL!
Schooley & Winship's Patent Iceberg and Ice King
REFRIGERATORS!
The most perfectly ventilated Refrigerator ever invented.
THESE REFRIGERATORS are constructed upon purely scientific principles, the provisions and fruit in them being preserved by a cold, dry, uniform current of air, thus preventing the decomposition of provisions, and the partaking of the taste or smell of one article with another, which arises from the damp and impure atmosphere usually prevalent in the old Style Refrigerators.
The testimonials of such men as Prof. Horsford, of Harvard University, Prof. Hill of Brown University, and others of like distinction, placing them above all other Refrigerators, and of being the most perfect of the kind ever invented, ought to be sufficient evidence of their worth.
A large assortment just received, and for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
G. W. MERRILL,
july9 66 MAIN STREET.

Flour and Corn!
CARGO of Schr. "J. Brophy," landing and for sale by A. P. ATWOOD.
July 25, 1863.

No. 16,
WEST MARKET SQUARE!
LEIGHTON BROTHERS,
FORMERLY of the firm of *Crossill, Leighton & Co.*, have a new and good Stock of
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,
Selling cheap for cash. Also, a few more left of those *half-price* Boots and Shoes.
No 16 West Market Square. (formerly Bright's Bookstore.)
j27 A. K. P. LEIGHTON,
G. L. LEIGHTON

Trusses and Supporters.
THE *Largest and Best Assortment* of the above to be found in this market, and customers guaranteed a fit. j22 B. F. BRADBURY.

AUGUST—Godey at A. BARTLETT'S, East Market Square.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 4th District of Maine, Bangor, Aug. 12, 1863.

The following Circular is published for the information of all whom it may concern:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 19, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 63.

Any person claiming exemption, on the ground of alienage, shall file before the Board an affidavit stating

1st. That he is an alien, and setting forth the Government of which he claims to be a subject.

2d. The time when he came into the United States, and where he has resided since that date.

3d. That he has never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has not exercised the right of suffrage by voting at any election in any State.

4th. That he claims to be exempted from military service on the ground that he is the subject of a foreign Government, and has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has never voted in any State.

The affidavit to be supported by any proof the party may offer.

If the Board is satisfied that the party claiming exemption is fully entitled thereto, under the act of Congress, they will discharge him from draft. But if not satisfied, they shall refer the case, with the affidavit, through the Provost Marshal General, for decision by the Department of State, in the meantime suspending any action on the case until the decision of the State Department be made. The certificate of the State Department shall in such case be considered evidence of the fact whether the person is or is not, subject to military duty.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

A true copy of the original Circular, No. 63, on file in this office.

ELIJAH LOW,
Provost Marshal 4th Dis. of Maine.
Bangor, Aug. 10, 1863.—d&w1m.

STRAW PAPER—A large assortment at reduced prices, by D. BUGBEE & CO.

Farms
for sale by
Paul Dudley, 2d.
Milford, july18 2md*

For Sale.
A tract of about fifteen thousand acres of land within the limits of the new State of Western Virginia—abundance of ship timber, fine land for farming purposes—iron ore and lime stone have been all found on said land. There is here a fine chance for speculation, or for those who would make for themselves a home.— The a[illegible] will be sold at a low price. A description and plan of the land may be seen at the office of Hilliard & Flagg, Bangor.
july20 3w. WM. T. HILLIARD.

NATIONAL HOUSE,
CORNER OF
HARLOW AND FRANKLIN STREETS,
BANGOR, MAINE
W. T. THOMPSON, Proprietor.
This Public House has been renovated and put in first rate order, newly painted, papered, and furnished throughout, and in every respect rendered convenient and comfortable for transient company and boarders.
The House has a central location, and an excellent Stable attached, attended by a faithful ostler.
The proprietor hopes, by an earnest endeavor to promote the comfort of his guests to merit a fair share of public patronage.
Bangor, July 21, 1863. 3m

Real Estate for Sale.
The Dwelling House and Lot formerly occupied by Alexander Pearson, Esq., situated on the corner of Union and Columbia Streets, in Bangor, is for sale. Terms easy. Possession given immediately.
Apply to the undersigned at his Office over Insurance Agency of B. Plummer & Sons.
F. A. WILSON.
jy22 d1f (Times)

FOR SALE.
Elmwood Hotel, Waterville, Me.
THIS beautiful Establishment, with the Furniture and all the Stables, is now offered for sale.
The proprietor, in consequence of ill health, has decided to sell this desirable property. It requires no other recommendation than a personal examination. Terms liberal. Enquire on the premises.
JOHN L. SEAVEY,
aug3 Proprietor.

VESSELS WANTED
For New Orleans!
Of 600 to 700 tons—to load Ice and Hay.
BY
Fred Atwood,
WINTERPORT.
jy15 tf (Times copy)

Coal Charters.
WANTED, Vessels to load at Lingan, Pictou, Glace Bay, and Cow Bay, for New York and Boston.
—ALSO—
Vessels wanted for New Orleans, West Indies and Coastwise Ports. Apply to
july10 P. McCONVILLE & CO.

S—T—1860—X.
Drake's Plantation Bitters.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of beverage, without regard to age or time of day.— Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by B. F. Bradbury, N. S. Harlow, Wm Mann and W. L. Alden, of Bangor, and by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. Drake & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. may29 1ad6m

HEIMSTREET'S
Inimitable Hair Restorative.
IT IS NOT A DYE,
But restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All *instantaneous dyes* are composed of *lunar caustic*, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a
LUXURIANT BEAUTY,
Promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. Barnes & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes 50 cents and $1. may30 eodtu6m

ALBERT TREAT,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
45 Commercial Street,
at 1s6m BOSTON, MASS.

SPRING STYLES
Hats & Caps
JUST RECEIVED.
THE subscriber has just returned from Boston with a FULL STOCK of the above articles which he offers for sale CHEAP FOR CASH.
Hats made to measure in latest style.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c
V. L. Catinaud.
May8

PRESSED HAY,
FOR SALE LOW BY
C. A. Babcock,
At B. B. Farnsworth & Co's Old Stand,
jy2 tf (Times) Broad Street.

Tamarinds
20 KEGS TAMARINDS—very nice—just received and for sale by the keg or pound, by
j27 1m A. L. & R. C. BOYD.

New Style
Balmorals
Third and Last Lot
Just Received.
AT
Thompson & Hichborn's.
june18

Pendleton's Panacea,
BY Dozens or at retail.
j29 N. S. HARLOW

AUGUST—Godey's Lady's Book, rec'd by E. F. DUREN.

SPEECH

OF

Brig. Gen. George F. Shepley.

IN THE

City Hall, Portland, Monday Eve., Aug. 10.

REPORTED PHONOGRAPHICALLY BY J. D. PULSIFER.

Mr. Chairman—For the cordial and flattering terms in which, in behalf of my old friends and fellow citizens, you have extended this kind welcome to me accept; for yourself, and these fair ladies and loyal and brave men of the Forest City, my most hearty acknowledgments. I accept the more readily, and I appreciate this welcome the more highly, because I know that its cordiality springs not from anything which is personal to myself, but is the mere effusion of your generous sympathy for those who, in whatever lands, are exerting themselves to maintain the honor of the flag, and the integrity of the Union. I know that that welcome would have been as earnest and as cordial towards the humblest soldier in the ranks of our victorious army. But I know that you extended this welcome to me, that I may bear back to them this evidence of your kind appreciation of their labors, and also of their sacrifices. I will carry it back to them, and I will tell them, those who have gone there to meet the foe, that here at home their labors and sacrifices are appreciated; I will tell them that they have here at home a loyal people; I will tell them that if the fortunes of war shall call upon them to pour out their blood and lay down their lives in the glorious cause in which they are enlisted, here are thousands and tens and tens of thousands to fill up the decimated ranks and push on this work to victory. (Applause.)

I receive this greeting now more joyfully, at this auspicious period in the great contest in which we are engaged, now when the brave and gallant soldiers from the Northwest, coming from the sources of the Mississippi, have met and shaken hands with those no less gallant soldiers of the Northeast coming up the Mississippi; have joined hands and formed a circle embracing the rebellion—that circle which shall be drawn tighter and tighter around the throat of this rebellion, until the last armed rebel shall be subdued or expelled from the soil.

When, my fellow citizens, it was last my fortune to stand before you, on the spot where I now stand, I said I believed that in the one great question of the preservation and perpetuation of the government, all other political questions were to be merged. I said then, and I say it now, that during this contest, and so long as this civil war continued, I would know no party, no politics, no cause but the cause of my country and the Union. (Applause.)

I come here now in response to your generous invitation, not to take part in any mere partisan or local conflict, not to discuss any mere partisan or local question. But I don't fear to disclose here—I have no reluctance to say here or anywhere what my opinions and convictions of duty are. The last political act which it was my duty and my pleasure to perform before I left this beautiful city to enter on my new and untried duties, was to cast my vote for one, then gloriously and gallantly fighting the battles of his country, the gallant and lamented Jameson, whose voice was often heard amid the din of battle, as he cheered his gallant regiment, and afterward led his gallant brigade to victory; whose clarion voice is now hushed in the silence of death which he met in the cause of his country. And he would have given up not only that life, but a hundred lives, if he had had them to give, as cheerfully as he laid that down in the glorious cause.

I voted for him upon a platform which he is as good now as it was then, as true and as loyal as it was on the day when it was enunciated. If you will pardon me the slight allusion to the past, I will read you those eloquent and loyal words. They are no words of mine, but they are words that I adopt. They are words that I adopted then; they are words to which I adhere now. I read the resolution:

Resolved, That the best tribute we can pay to the memory of our late distinguished standard bearer, that deeply lamented, true patriot and statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, is to follow the counsels he gave us as his last legacy, and stand by and defend the constitution and the flag of our country, believing with him, that "the preservation of the Government is paramount to all other political questions, and that there can be but two sides to this controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

There can be no neutrality. There can be none but patriots or traitors. These were words of truth, words of patriotism. They are as true now as they were then, and they are as worthy as a rule of action and a guide of our conduct now as they were when they were thus enunciated. If, therefore, fellow citizens, now as then, a question should arise with regard to my duty to my country and my government, I would act upon that question with an eye single to this principle; that the perpetuity and the preservation of the government is paramount to all other political questions. I would care not by what party name a man might choose to call himself; I would care not to what party organization he belonged. I would look solely to this one test question which was then made, and I would see what man was most earnest in the labor of suppressing this rebellion and preserving this glorious Union; for him and with him I would vote and work until this labor of preserving the Union was accomplished.

With this slight allusion to what is local and partizan, I dismiss that part of my subject.

Two great questions, fellow citizens, present themselves now to the mind of every reflecting American citizen. They are so all-absorbing, they are so all-important that they leave us neither time nor thought for the consideration of any other. They are simply these:

Can this wicked rebellion be suppressed?

And after this armed rebellion is put down, if put down it shall be, can this once glorious Union be restored?

These are the questions of the day; these are the issues of the hour, and all else are trivial and unimportant, and unworthy of the thought or consideration of a man. Until these are disposed of there is no question of politics, there is no question of property, there is no question of health or life itself to which these two great questions are not paramount.

Can this rebellion be suppressed? What is now its condition? Let us glance for a moment over the map of our country and look at that portion of it which at the outset was given over to the hordes of the rebellion.

First, let us glance at these border States whose position is so important, and where the sacrifices of the Union men and of the patriots have been so doubling and so enormous.

Maryland, upon whose soil was shed the first blood of the sons of New England who had gone out to shed their blood for their country, once disloyal, is now placed beyond the shadow of a doubt. Nay, more; from indications it is prophesied that it will come out of this contest not only loyal, but with a settlement of the issues involved in this contest such as shall render it certain there will never again be any question as to which side it will take in this great cause.

There is Virginia, dismembered, shorn of its fair proportions, with one-third loyal and two-thirds in a condition that, when it ceases to be the battlefield, it will come to fall into our hands an easy prey, and be in the same condition as to its future political status as Maryland; Missouri, which had already found her place among the Free States of the Union, and Kentucky, always loyal in the main, but now doubly so since it has expelled all the friends of the rebellion from the soil, and left it only as a land of loyal citizens.

If these States alone, if only these States which [illegible] be secured to us, we should know that the [illegible] upon which the leaders of the rebellion had counted, had failed them; we should know that there would always be between us and them a bulwark of liberty. But this is not all; the gallant Rosecrans has driven the force of Bragg south of the Tennessee, compelling him day after day, and week after week, to make those masterly retreats for which alone he appears now to be distinguished. He has placed him by a succession of most important and most ingenious strategic movements, in a condition where his rebel friends at Richmond complain that Rosecrans will not give him a chance to fight where he wants to, but continually outflanks him and compels him to seek new fields. He would be glad to fight him, but he can't get the opportunity to fight him except where Rosecrans selects the ground.

We pass down the Mississippi, and there we find that Grant, "the noblest Roman of them all," (cheers) has reduced their boasted impregnable stronghold, taken thirty thousand prisoners, and sent out Sherman, one of his bravest generals, to plant the flag of the Union over Jackson, the capitol of the most warlike State in the Confederacy. And we find this State, considered the very soul of chivalry, heretofore so vaunted, so boastful before the fall of Vicksburg, before its citadel and before its capital were taken, we find it so reduced that our dashing cavalry officer, the gallant Colonel Grierson, with a thousand men, cut his way through the length and breadth of this heretofore vaunted stronghold of the rebellion. Such is proud, boastful, vaunted, defiant Mississippi. To such a condition is the State reduced; a State which has more of the sinews of war in brave and gallant men than any other State South of Mason and Dixon's line, I think.

We pass down to Louisiana, (applause) and there find that Banks, (applause) rolling down the great Mississippi the tide of victory which Grant had set in motion, by the reduction of Port Hudson has accomplished the last act in the drama upon the Mississippi, uniting the armies of the South-West with those of the North-West; and by cutting the Confederacy in two, he has settled the fate of the Confederacy and the fate of the rebellion. (Prolonged applause.)

We find that by this series of victories in the West and the South-West, the sources from which this army of the rebellion has heretofore drawn its supplies—from the fertile plains of Texas, and from the importation of her merchants from other lands—are now forever cut off; and no longer can they draw through Matamoras the arms and munitions with which to supply themselves. Now no longer can they bring sixty thousand Enfield rifles to supply those which Grant found in Vicksburg, and which our neutral friends across the water had kindly furnished through the channels of the Rio Grande. No longer can they draw thence the rich herds of cattle which have been the stay of her army. No longer can they draw from South-West Louisiana the salt which has supplied them, to procure which they sent their wagons and mule teams more than six hundred miles to a little ledge of solid salt which was found on an island in the gulf on the shore of Louisiana. The sources of this supply are cut off, occupied and taken possession of by a regiment that went from Maine, and which was then led by the gallant Colonel, now acting General, Kimball, from the hills of Oxford. Now we find that a large portion of the State is again occupied by the Federal troops, and such are the movements and such are the condition of affairs, that in a few weeks we expect to send you from Louisiana the announcement that there is no more of the rebellion west of the Mississippi River.

With all these successes elsewhere, we come around again to the Atlantic coast, and we find an army confident and determined of success, thundering at the gates of rebel Charleston. (Applause.) We turn to the Richmond papers last received, and we find that, with all the aptitude for lying which has distinguished the press of the Confederacy, they say the fall of Charleston will be the fall of the Confederacy. We remember we have been told long ago, that after all the battles upon the soil of the Confederacy have been fought out, and their cause had become desperate, they would, as one last and final contest make an effort to transfer the struggle to the soil of the North, and give us a taste of the destruction of war. They have made that attempt, and they did not make it until their fortunes elsewhere were waning, and to the eye of every observing man it has been a last appeal. They made that attempt in the West with the raid of Morgan, who intended to desolate fair and loyal Ohio. He went to attack Ohio, and Morgan and his raiding and robbing bands are prisoners on the soil they went to desolate. They sent an army into Pennsylvania. They intended, as they avowed, to lay tribute upon Philadelphia, to occupy Baltimore and then proceed to Washington and dictate terms of peace from the Capital of the Nation. Under their ablest and most victorious and most skillful general, they undertook this programme, and the result has been that he has fled back to the soil of Virginia from which he started, with the loss of 30,000 of his best soldiers.

This is the appearance of this contest so far as we look to the armies of the Confederacy; but there is another criterion by which business men attempt to determine upon the probable success or failure of any undertaking. There are those, so very many men, who can feel the public pulse by running their fingers over the stock list, and noting the price of gold; there are those who can tell what the nation's strength is when they measure its credits; and when we try the comparative strength of the nation with the strength of the rebellion, by the same test by which men try any other business, how does it stand? What is the credit of the Confederacy compared with the credit of the nation? because it indicates their own confidence in the final success of the cause, and not only their own confidence, but it is the truest test of the confidence of the world. It shows how other men regard it. It shows how unprejudiced observers look at this question. And the world measures the strength of a government now, by its credit, when the Barings and Rothschilds have the savings of nations, when diplomats can no longer carry on a government without the aid of financiers. How stands the issue with regard to them? In the Confederacy, the issues of the Government of paper with which it pays its soldiers, the currency with which it buys its munitions of war and the food with which it must feed its armies and maintain its troops, is reduced down to such a standard that one dollar in gold will buy twelve to fourteen dollars of Confederate money. Nay more: I saw to-day, that a clerk in a store in Mobile was taken from there and carried north as far as Richmond, and sent outside of the lines of the Confederacy, because he sold to a soldier who had returned from Vicksburg, a coat for Union money. This soldier had met at Vicksburg a Union soldier,—for our soldiers did come in contact with the rebel soldiers at that place,—and happened to put into his pocket that unknown thing to them before, a greenback; and this clerk had offered to sell him an article of apparel for two and a half dollars in greenbacks or $25 in Confederate money, and well he might; for I happen to know a gentleman of New Orleans who has got a flour barrel full of this Confederate money,—and I think he is very sure of leaving a paper fortune to his children. This single fact shows precisely, not only to us here in New England, but to the rest of the world—when the credit of this Confederacy is weighed and compared with the credit of this Nation—it shows that even those within the lines of this rebellion, they do not estimate the cause of the rebellion as compared with the cause of the Union, as having more than one chance in ten, being relatively as 2 1-2 to 25.

We, on the other hand, have a currency at present only at 27 per cent. discount, instead of being depreciated some 10 or 12 hundred per cent; a currency daily and hourly rising in value and credit, while there is daily and hourly developing a country great, rich, prosperous, and growing richer and more prosperous every now while we are carrying on this war, instead of being impoverished. We can only maintain our armies but feed the starving poor of other lands. We, with a population so great, with a country so teeming with life and population that we scarcely miss those who have gone out from among us and have fallen in the strife of battle, we with these gigantic means of men and material resources stand against a country which had but two sources of material wealth, both of which are valueless now; I say, can we, under these circumstances, hesitate or doubt one moment as to what is to be, what will be, and shall be, the final result of the contest? (Great applause.)

No, fellow citizens, the fate of this rebellion, the fate of the armed supporters of this rebellion is sealed, and you may read the handwriting on the wall. You may see it in that pitiful wail that has gone up from Jefferson Davis to call back his deserting soldiers to the standard they have abandoned. You may see it in this last; pitiful, imploring, and desperate as the appeal is, you will find that it will meet there with no response. As fast as one of their armies has been defeated, so fast it has been broken up and demoralized. This was true at Port Hudson. The men who were paroled seize every opportunity of deserting, of flying from the ranks, and vowing they would never return, that they were sick and tired of the contest, and that they would not again take up arms to so hopeless a strife. I have witnessed it in a thousand different ways. I have seen, myself, and heard them express their sentiments; and you see it in the howl of the rebel press when they say that those soldiers which were paroled in the army of Pemberton, have crossed into Texas, or gone down the other way, into Alabama, and a remnant have gone into the camp of Johnson to eat out his supplies and then to wander away from him, never again to fight a battle. From these men, no matter what promises, no matter what pathetic appeals Jefferson Davis may make at Richmond, he will receive no response. They have been hunted out from caves and hiding places in the woods to fight the battles of the rich against the poor, and they have been kept in these armies by bayonets. These have been taken away and they will take good care that they do not get within their reach again. They will give Jeff Davis no response to his pathetic appeal.

No! it is not from the Southern soil that you hear a response when he calls back the rebel troops. You have got to leave the soil of the Confederacy and come over here into loyal and patriotic and honest Maine. And if you put your ear close to the ground and listen, you may hear coming down from the hills of Oxford a slight rebel reverberation from the lips of Virgin Delphin, 'Paris,' saying, *call back your troops*. Chauncey Burr and Virgil Paris say, call back your troops. Here, here, on the soil of Maine, a man dares to rise up and say, call back the men that are fighting for the flag and for the Union.

Call back whom, call back whom, fellow-citizens? Call back Rosecrans and his gallant army? (Cries of never, no.) Leave Bragg to overrun loyal Kentucky, and give up to the gibbet and the sword, to the halter, to torture and death, those loyal men, who, in gallant Kentucky have so long fought the battles of the Union? Call back Grant, and tell him to bring back your men, for they have been fighting in an unholy war; tear down that blood stained banner that you have hoisted over Vicksburg, and say that this was an unholy strife in which you were engaged; that all those brave and gallant men who poured out their blood and sacrificed their lives while there in the trenches of Vicksburg or planted upon the impregnable stronghold the flag of the Union, have toiled and bled and died in vain? (Never! no, never!) Go down to Louisiana and call back Banks (never!) and the gallant little band that Butler took from the shores of New England, and carried down and kept for months and months, waiting for the time to come when they should sail up the Mississippi; waiting on a little sand pit in the Gulf, so desolate that when he banished implacable rebels to the spot upon which he so long kept his troops, all rebeldom broke out in one universal wail because of the enormity of his cruelty. Yes, call back Banks and give up Louisiana again, now ready and willing to come back into the Union; give her up again to the rebellion, and let those loyal men, who, through fire and sword, have maintained their integrity to the Union; let them all be sacrificed (Never!) Call back the troops and leave those Union men of Texas, now waiting in other States to go back and plant the banner of the Union upon the soil of Texas, as well as those, who, with their wives and their children are in the woods and in the caves, hunted by dogs, and when discovered, hung up to the trees, butchered, tortured and insulted; leave them to suffer all the horrors of the Sepoy rebellion! take away from them the last hope, and let the savage beasts of the rebellion seize upon the dying, starving women and children? Call back the troops from Charleston! (I should like to see them do it.) Call back the troops from Charleston, call them back from the city where this rebellion was inaugurated, where it had its birth-place, where there was but one Union man and he has given up the ghost. Call them back; but when you do, fellow-citizens, remember this: that when the Confederate States inaugurated this rebellion, they did it upon the hypothesis, that there was no courage and no manliness in the North. They admitted that we had three times the men and three times the means, but they said we were a nation greedy of gold, that we were devoid of the sense of honor, that we had no courage, no manliness, and that then rather sacrifice our comfort, or our means, or our lives, we would readily give up the contest. Call back the troops and let this vaunt of South Carolina be true, and let us admit that all they said of us was true; and let us hand down to our children and our children's children the heritage of a coward's name, and sleep ourselves in a coward's grave!

No! fellow-citizens; as I have said before, this rebellion can be crushed, it *will* be crushed.—All that is necessary is for you to say, and say it with one united voice, with a spirit of determination and self-sacrifice, to say the word—it *shall* be crushed, and the work is done. (Great applause.)

But, fellow-citizens, the other question that I come to is one no less important. It is one which seems to me pregnant with more difficulties than even the other. If the rebellion is crushed, if the armed rebels are subdued or taken captives, or driven from the soil, still the work is not all accomplished; for after that is done, if we cannot bring back this territory into obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, and maintain the integrity of the Union, and make the flag of this Union wave over every inch of soil over which it ever waved, throughout the length and breadth of the land, although not all in vain, still it would be partially so, and these labors, all these sacrifices, all this effusion of blood, all this sacrifice of life, will have been without what should be and what I believe will be their true and certain reward. How then is that to be accomplished? How are these difficulties to be met? Fellow-citizens, it is not for me to obtrude an opinion upon this question so pregnant with difficulties, so involved in doubt, and one the agitation of which, even now, in this hour of our success, seems to be spreading a gloom over our community; and yet, through the difficulties which may seem to involve us, upon this question, I think I can see the dawn of a happier day.

This question is to apt to be treated as one which is to be met by negotiation between the United States and the so called authority of the Confederacy. If it is to be met in this way, the question is a helpless one. If this question is to be settled by negotiation between Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, that negotiation can never end in a Union. If between the Congress of the United States and the Congress of the Confederacy, it can never end in the reconstruction of this Union. With the leaders of the rebellion, fellow-citizens, the question of independence is a vital one; a question which they never will abandon so long as they have the breath of life in one of their rebellious bodies. We may as well look at this question and meet it in this point. There is no other way in which it can be met and will be met. So vital is this question to them, so much do the leaders of the rebellion hate the North, and hate the Union, and hate a republican government; so much do they hate free institutions, so much are they wedded to the dream of a Southern empire with a lordly aristocracy, that rather than sacrifice these dreams of Southern empire, they will give up even the institution of slavery itself.

This contest commenced with Mr Calhoun more than thirty years ago, when he was at the head of a conspiracy to effect a separation, not then based upon the slavery question. That was not then the question upon which these conspirators then seized to "fire the Southern heart," the agitation of which was to end in a monarchical or aristocratic form of government. They commenced upon the question of the tariff, the collection of the revenue. They carried it on, and the rebellion would then have culminated in revolution on an issue of the tariff, as it has now culminated in revolution on the issue of slavery, if it had not been that we had then at the helm of State Andrew Jackson, and he had but one way of disposing of traitors; and before the compromise measures were passed which suppressed that rising rebellion, as has since been proved, he had already put his hand to a warrant for the arrest of the leading rebels who were then on the floor of the Senate at Washington. Oh! for a Jackson in these times! (Applause.) Oh! for a race of men then, would follow the precepts of Jackson and provide halters for traitors instead of calling back the troops that went to subdue them. (Cheers.)

Negotiation with them would be useless. It would be unworthy of us. They would send delegates to treat with us upon no point but the one of separation. They once sent such delegates, and our government had a sense of manliness and honor sufficient to spurn the messenger which came from a rebel to treat with his government as an equal. But if we would receive any such messengers, they would treat upon the basis, not of re-union, but upon the basis of separation; and before any such treaty as that is entered into, I hope to see the last man in the North, the last loyal man North and South, sacrifice every dollar of his property, every drop of his blood, and the last breath of his life. You can't do it upon the basis of peace conventions. We have already had a congregation of such as we have once seen, at Washington; such as we have once partaken of in Baltimore and Charleston; and some of us know how harmonious and how productive of good results they were.

If we cannot treat with this so-called Confederacy itself, neither can we treat with the organized governments of the individual rebellious States, for they are actuated by the same spirit, and like the Confederate government will impose upon us terms such as our manhood never will submit to. I do not mean to say by this that I would not be magnanimous, that I would not be generous, that I would not be more than generous, and clement and magnanimous to a foe; but I mean to say that if the individual owed allegiance he should come up to an unconditional allegiance before I manifested my clemency or my magnanimity. I know from experience that you cannot treat with these organized individual States. You may go on, you may occupy one of these States of the rebellion, you may seize upon its commercial capital as we seized upon the commercial capital of Louisiana. You may seize Baton Rouge, and you will find everything different from what has been the case with every ancient nation. When a victorious army has occupied a city, the constituted authorities have been willing to yield a qualified allegiance for the protection of its citizens. But they spurn your efforts, despise your entreaties, and will have none of your negotiations. You shall find as fast as you labor to treat with these men, they will flee away and escape you. They have boasted that my quondam friend and predecessor, Gov. Moore, kept just sixty miles ahead of Gen. Banks' army. I have traveled from the southeast to the northwest part of Louisiana in search of this peripatetic government, to try to get it to negotiate a treaty with us. I have never been able among the fleetest horses of the South to find one fleet enough to overtake a rebel State government, when I have around and about me a victorious army.

If we cannot treat with the States leagued together in rebellion; if we cannot treat with these State governments in their organized capacity, how shall we win these men back again? How assert again over them the supremacy of the law, and maintain the integrity of the Union. The problem does not strike me as one so difficult. It seems to me to be very simple if we look into the history and philosophy of this movement, and see how this rebellion had its inception and progress, and thus far its success. How was it? It was in the first place by so organizing State governments that the few should constitute the dominant party in the State, that they should be able to override the opinions and the will of the many, and to control the destinies and control and regulate the legislation of the State. It was in this way, by putting down a fair expression of the people and by substituting in its place the expression of the interests, the passions and prejudices of the dominant class—the wealthy planters in each State—that they were able to organize a rebellion and frame a new government. It was because the State governments of the South represented the views and interests of the class that was dominant in social life, dominant in the field of politics and dominant in the halls of legislation. It was thus, singly, separately and individually that the States went out of the Union, although the people of many of the States were loyal. It was thus that individually and separately gone out, they formed collectively this league or confederacy.

Now reverse this process, ignoring this league of the rebellious States, ignoring all these State governments, all leaders, all politicians, and go directly to the people in these States, and as these States went out separately, take separately the people of these States; take the people of one State, begin with one State, come to the people of that State, offer them every opportunity, every inducement to become loyal, every inducement to repudiate their allegiance to the rebellion and to renew their allegiance to the Union. Take, then, these loyal citizens, few or many, for they constitute the State; *traitors are no part of the State;* the men who are trying to pull down the government have no right to be consulted in its construction, its modification or in the mode in which it is carried on; and wherever in a state or city, you can find ten loyal men, let them save the Sodom of rebellion. There is no difficulty, I know from my experience in Louisiana, in finding material with which you can go to work and reorganize a State. It will be done there. The State will return to the Union; The State will return to the Union by the act of the people; not by compulsion, but by the free, voluntary act of its own loyal citizens.

Nay, more; by the blessing of that Providence which is bringing good out of evil, and which ordained that the first gun that was discharged against the walls of Fort Sumter should sound the death knell of the institution which has been the cause of the rebellion, (here the applause was loud and long continued,) it will return to this Union, by the free and voluntary act of its own citizens, and will inaugurate, form and establish, as I believe, in the State of Louisiana, a civil government which shall provide immediately, or in the future by a gradual process, for the destruction of slavery and the substitution of the system of free labor. (Renewal of the applause.)

Now I suppose some of you call this abolitionism. (Laughter and applause.) Let us see whether it is. Let us try that question out. Why was the term Abolitionism used as a term of reproach? Why was a man stigmatized as an abolitionist? Because, fellow citizens, he was undertaking to interfere with the free exercise of the rights of loyal citizens of other States in establishing and regulating their own institutions. We used to say that the men in the Southern States had a right to establish therein their own institutions; that they were guaranteed that right by the constitution; and we said that our fellow citizens who, against the guarantees of the constitution, desired to interfere with these rights, were meddling with that which was none of their business. Suppose those loyal people want to regulate these institutions for themselves, have you any objection? because it strikes me, if you have, you are occupying precisely the ground of the old fashion abolitionists. (Laughter and applause.)

Now whatever I may think of the forfeiture these men have made, by their own repudiation of the Constitution, of any rights and guarantees they had under it; whatever I may think of this as a political question, as a practical question there is no difficulty in answering it. This is a question which the rebellion has settled: that *you cannot negotiate those men back into slavery who have once worn the uniform of the U. S.* [Immense applause.] This power is set out of the reach of politicians by the rebels themselves. Still I have no hesitation in saying here and anywhere, that if, in the settlement of this controversy, the loyal men in determining for themselves the conditions upon which they will come back into the Union, should come back upon such conditions and with such a Constitution that we could see that that which has been such a fruitful cause of disunion in the past, which is the cause of disunion now, should be a question settled by them—by their own act—and they should not leave this quarrel as a heritage to our children and our children's children for another civil war—for another war of carnage and death—I should hold up both my hands and rejoice thereat. [Great applause.] So long as they were in the Union I was in favor, as I am in favor now, of leaving them—the loyal men—to determine this question for themselves. I am willing to trust it in their hands.

Now, fellow citizens, much has been said about Louisiana. We have heard much of late from the papers that Louisiana has offered to come back to the Union; that the State of Louisiana had sent a committee to the President proffering a return to the Union upon the basis that he would withdraw his emancipation proclamation, and order the military government of the State to convene the legislature of Louisiana upon the basis of the constitution of '52. There is no question about which there has been so much ignorance and misconception in the public mind as this. I approach the discussion of this question with some degree of hesitation, with some reluctance because the gentlemen who composed that committee are some of them my friends and acquaintances; men who in private life I respect; men whose character and motives I do not intend to assail. And it is but justice to these men to say the misrepresentation that has been made with regard to the authority and objects of their mission, have not proceeded from them. There has been no effort made by the State of Louisiana as a State, to return to the Union. There has been no public meeting in Louisiana, or any meeting known to the citizens of Louisiana, or even to me when it took place, although I was at that time at the head of the civil government of the State which delegated this committee. There has never been a meeting that these men attended to accomplish any object that embraced over twenty individuals, and these coming from not over three or four out of the forty-eight parishes in the State. They state that they came as a committee of planters. Twenty planters happened to be, as I am informed, at the St. Charles hotel. They being dissatisfied with the mode which some of the loyal people of Louisiana had undertaken to inaugurate a civil government, went upon their motion, as mere representatives of one class of citizens, having just as much authority as two members of the British Parliament had when they undertook that amateur mission to Louis Napoleon, for which they were so much ridiculed on the floor of the House of Commons.

The planters they represented wanted the legislature of Louisiana assembled on the basis of the constitution of 1852. The history of that constitution is this: After the compromise measures of 1850 were passed, there was great dissatisfaction in the minds of the dominant class who had been accustomed to control the legislation of the South. Conventions were called in many parts of the Southern States to discuss what they termed the grievances of the South.—In Louisiana a convention was called to revise the State constitution. This convention formed the constitution of 1852. The object and purpose of this constitution was to place irrevocably in the hands of the large slaveholding parishes the entire political power of the State, so that, when they deemed it necessary or expedient, they could push the State into rebellion or revolution. They accomplished this result by two important modifications of the old constitution. A basis of representation was established, founded upon population, counting all whites, free colored, and slaves, while whites alone voted. Practically, though not literally, about 12,000 slaveholders voted for about 331,000 slaves.—According to an apportionment upon this basis, one parish with less than 1500 whites and an aggregate population of 16,000, was entitled to a larger representation in the legislature than another parish with about 10,000 whites and an aggregate population of 15,000.—Fifteen hundred white population in Tensas or Rapides parishes, had more political power than ten thousand white population in the parish of Jefferson, or nearly double that number in the city of New Orleans.

The constitution of 1852 and the apportionment made under it, also reduced the representation of the city of New Orleans so that with nearly half of the white population of the State, it sent only twenty representatives, while the rest of the State sent sixty-eight. In this way they suppressed the voice of the commercial population of New Orleans and of the laboring and middle classes in the State, which would otherwise have been heard in thunder tones in favor of the Union.

The convention which framed the ordinance of secession was called upon this basis. A convention called upon any basis of equal representation would never have passed the ordinance or plunged the State into revolution. This convention, in many material points, remodeled and reconstructed the constitution of 1852, and made, or assumed to make, substantially a new constitution of 1861—not in conformity to or in allegiance with the constitution of the United States, but to that of the Confederate States. After the people of Louisiana had enjoyed for a short time the benefits of this revolution, it came to pass that Admiral Farragut, with his indomitable faith in his gallant navy and firm belief that no rebel projectile would ever sink his wooden ships, sailed by Forts Jackson and St. Philip and anchored in front of New Orleans. [Cheers.] It came to pass that General B. F. Butler, with the gallant little army to which I have before alluded, landed upon the soil of Louisiana and rescued the city of New Orleans from the possession of the armies of the rebellion. [Prolonged cheers for Butler.]

[The speaker then briefly reviewed the condition of New Orleans before the arrival of the federal troops, and stated the condition of anarchy and disorder which General Butler found upon his arrival, and contrasted the orders which were written before the arrival of the federal troops with the orders issued by General Butler upon similar subjects. Allusion was made to the fact that the rebel authorities required every man to take the oath of allegiance to the confederacy or to be immediately expelled from its borders; that every alien resident was required to prove his friendship and substantially avow an allegiance to the confederacy, under penalty of banishment; and these orders of the rebel Provost Marshal were contrasted with the orders of Generals Butler and Banks, which had suffered avowed and registered enemies to remain in New Orleans nearly a year, protected and fed by the government, while they were constantly affording aid and comfort and information to the enemy, and even after this time but few were sent away, after every hope had failed of winning them back to allegiance. He then went on to show how, in place of the anarchy, disorder and destruction which Gen. Butler found there, he has restored law, order, and almost prosperity, and asserted that General Butler and General Banks and the military authorities had left no means untried to welcome Louisiana back to the Union.]

Before the arrival of the federal troops in Louisiana, all property of the citizens of the non-slaveholding States had been sequestered or confiscated to the use of the rebel authorities. Every debt due to a Northern man had been sequestered. The mere fact of residence in a non-slaveholding State, made the resident an alien enemy, and his property liable to confiscation. When the Navy and the Army of the United States, arrived at New Orleans, their pathway was lighted with the flames of property thus seized, which, as the rebels could not defend, they were determined to destroy. Thus consigned to the flames were some large and valuable ships belonging to citizens of Maine and of Portland.—I don't think these facts could have been known to those who are so much troubled about the Confiscation act, yet have no word of condemnation for the wholesale confiscation by the Confederacy. Our confiscation law acts only on the property of a man in rebellion who has committed an act of treason by taking up arms himself, or adhering or giving aid and comfort to those in armed rebellion.

Even then it keeps within the limit of treason as defined in the Constitution and by the decisions of our highest tribunal, and gives to the traitor all the benefit of the limitations in that Constitution he is trying to subvert, and all the safeguards of judicial investigation. It is the mildest punishment of treason known to the legislation of any civilized country. Yet men declaim and pass resolutions against this law, who have no word of condemnation for the wholesale confiscation of Northern vessels and other property, and of debts due to Northern men.

After the occupation of Lousiana by our troops, after its commercial and political capital were in our possession, every public officer under the State and municipal governments, might have continued to exercise the functions of his office had he submitted to do so in obedience and allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States. Had the constituted authorities of the State then submitted to what they could not avoid, and returned to their allegiance, the State would have been back in the Union without a struggle, and would have known none of the desolations of war on its own soil. All overtures made to them at that time, looking to a return to the Union, were rejected.

Now the people are taking the matter into their own hands. Union associations exist there, embracing large numbers of citizens devoted to the work of reorganizing a State government loyal to the Union.—These associations, through a joint Committee representing them all, have applied to the Military Governor of Louisiana, and asked him to call a convention of the people of Louisiana. They asked me to call that convention upon a basis upon which every white man should have equal rights with every other white man. They asked me to make a registry of all the loyal citizens of Louisiana, and then to call this convention. Without determining myself to act upon that application, I so far listened to it as to order a registration of every loyal citizen of Louisiana, of every man who would take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and repudiate all allegiance to the Confederacy, and who would declare that he took that oath freely and voluntarily, and for the purpose of reorganizing the civil government of Louisiana in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States. These associations, embracing most of the unconditional loyal men of those parishes within our lines, had inaugurated these measures as the mode in which they preferred to return to the Union.

The planters in some of the parishes naturally desired to return and to restore the Constitution of 1852. They claim that it is still in force; and they do not desire a Convention of the people who might make radical changes in it, and equalize the basis of representation, and make it more in accordance with the spirit of the age. They, the planters, contend that the acts of the Convention that framed the ordinance of secession and the constitution of 1861 were merely void, that the constitution of 1852 is still in force; and wish for a Legislature convened by military [illegible] is of the appointment [illegible] under that constitution [illegible] that one on the oth[illegible] vention of delegates [illegible] ed to frame the [illegible] act of renewal of [illegible] through the instrument[illegible] fresh from the people [illegible] of opinion the committee [illegible] to the President.

He did not say to the [illegible] willing Louisiana [illegible] but he replied [illegible] he had reliable information [illegible] tion of the Union citizens [illegible] ferred a convention of the State, to a call of the [illegible] upon the convention [illegible] not then prepared [illegible] He knew that [illegible] the armies of General B[illegible] Port Hudson, the [illegible] occupied all but [illegible] ishes of the State [illegible] wait until these [illegible] forces, and he said he [illegible] granting the request at [illegible] and he did see how it m[illegible] operations of our troops [illegible] wait and see what the [illegible] Louisiana desired [illegible] men of Louisiana themselves [illegible] organize a civil government [illegible] with the Constitution and [illegible] ed States.

Now, gentlemen, [illegible] that has been made [illegible] fort for the State of [illegible] to the Union. I have [illegible] that I received from New [illegible] passed by the Union [illegible] the associations of Union [illegible] cans. I will not trouble [illegible] them. (Resolutions [illegible] I will ask my friend, Mr. W[illegible] man of the meeting, [illegible] Mr. Webb read the res[illegible]

"At a meeting of the U[illegible] New Orleans held at the [illegible] ly 27th, 1863 the following resolutions, offered by Mr. [illegible] ell, were unanimously ad[illegible]

Whereas, the Unionists [illegible] have heard with surprise an[illegible] the attempt on the part o[illegible] men, claiming to represent [illegible] terest of Louisiana, to [illegible] authorities so to [illegible] the freedom of this State [illegible] form a constitution, [illegible] are utterly at variance w[illegible] of a large majority [illegible] repugnant to the spirit of the age;

And whereas, we have [illegible] lost feelings of satisfaction [illegible] ances of our honored [illegible] reply to and in reference to [illegible] of slavery-preserving [illegible] approval of the efforts [illegible] securing a constitution [illegible] ciple of freedom to [illegible]

Resolved, That the [illegible] New Orleans deprecate [illegible] for them and their [illegible] Government, under the [illegible] force prior to the [illegible] rebellious acts.

Resolved, [illegible] by all legitimate means [illegible] ing for its object the [illegible] in the Constitution [illegible] formed.

On motion of Mr. [illegible]

Resolved, That the fo[illegible] and resolutions be publish[illegible] Orleans Era, and that a co[illegible] be signed by the officers of [illegible] and transmitted to His Ex[illegible] dent Lincoln.

M. [illegible], Presid[illegible]
JAMES L. [illegible], Assist[illegible]

I present these resolutions [illegible] swer to your call for the [illegible] purpose of showing the [illegible] ion that exists in Louisiana [illegible] you that while the committee [illegible] this application to the President [illegible] then to be ordered upon the [illegible] stitution of '52 representing [illegible] ty men in person, and if you [illegible] ests and the views of a very [illegible] ber of respectable wealthy an[illegible] planters of Louisiana, that the Union Associations enter[illegible] ferent opinions.

These Union Associations [illegible] their ranks nearly every [illegible] the New Orleans and Jefferson for [illegible] sentatives that were received [illegible] of Congress for these districts, [illegible] ands of citizens of New Orleans [illegible] very loyal man in that city. I [illegible] take to decide between these [illegible] not know how it may be decided [illegible] authorized to instruct me. I [illegible] one opinion or another, but I d[illegible] to truth and justice, and the good [illegible] country, to vindicate upon them [illegible] founded assertion that there has [illegible] thing but the hand of [illegible] any State that wanted to re[illegible] its loyalty. If there was any [illegible] any hesitation in answering to the demand, it was, as you may [illegible] and of the explanation I have [illegible] only that the President might have ascertain the facts, that [illegible] might settle that he might dec[illegible] ly as to what terms he might [illegible] what the wishes of the union [illegible] Louisiana might be as to the m[illegible] they would renew their allegiance [illegible] votion to the Union.

I have wearied you, gentl[illegible] my familiarity with some of [illegible] particularly appertaining to [illegible] Louisiana with my knowledge [illegible] application has been misrep[illegible] the facts misstated, I have felt [illegible] cause of truth to devote so[illegible] explanation of this matter.

Louisiana *will* return to the [illegible] the same mode we can with [illegible] on all the rebel States. We [illegible] down the armies of the re[illegible] field. We must liberate the [illegible] rebel States from the press[illegible] that keep the spirit of Union in [illegible] and silence any whispering [illegible] tion.

We must give time for the [illegible] after it has been relieved from [illegible] ure, to develope itself. We must [illegible] gether and support the Union [illegible] we do this, we shall find Union [illegible] where. We must sustain the [illegible] ence of our armies until they are [illegible] stand alone, and after we do that, we [illegible] put the military and civil power [illegible] hands of the pure and loyal citizens [illegible] States. We shall find that they [illegible] after a short time to sustain the [illegible] and bring back their States into the [illegible] and that they will breathe into [illegible] tutions a newer, a purer, and [illegible] air.

Then we shall see the rebellion put do[illegible]

(Concluded on 1st page.)

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BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

SPEECH

OF

Brig. Gen. George F. Shepley,

IN THE

City Hall, Portland, Monday Eve., Aug. 10.

REPORTED PHONOGRAPHICALLY BY J. D. PULSIFER.

Mr. Chairman—For the cordial and flattering terms in which, in behalf of my old friends and fellow citizens, you have extended this kind welcome to me, sir, for yourself, and these fair ladies and loyal and brave men of the Forest City, my most hearty acknowledgments. I accept the more readily, and I appreciate this welcome the more highly, because I know that its cordiality springs not from anything which is personal to myself, but in the mere effusion of your generous sympathy for those who, in whatever lands, are exerting themselves to maintain the honor of the flag, and the integrity of the Union. I know that that welcome would have been as earnest and as cordial towards the humblest soldier in the ranks of our victorious army. But I know that you extended this welcome to me, that I may bear back to them this evidence of your kind appreciation of their labors, and also of their sacrifices. I will carry it back to them, and I will tell them, those who have gone there to meet the foe, that here at home their labors and sacrifices are appreciated; I will tell them that they have here at home a loyal people; I'll tell them that if the fortunes of war shall call upon them to pour out their blood and lay down their lives in the glorious cause in which they are enlisted, here are thousands and tens and tens of thousands to fill up the decimated ranks and push on this work to victory. (Applause.)

I receive this greeting now more joyfully, at this auspicious period in the great contest in which we are engaged, now when the brave and gallant soldiers from the Northwest, coming from the sources of the Mississippi, have met and shaken hands with those no less gallant soldiers of the Northeast coming up the Mississippi; have joined hands and formed a circle embracing the rebellion that circle which shall be drawn tighter and tighter around the throat of the rebellion, until the last armed rebel shall be subdued or expelled from the soil.

When, my fellow citizens, it was last my fortune to stand before you, on the spot where I now stand, I said I believed that in the one great question of the preservation and perpetuation of the government, all other political questions were to be merged. I said then, and I say it now, that during this contest, and so long as this civil war continued, I would know no party, no politics no cause but the cause of my country and the Union. (Applause.)

I come here now in response to your generous invitation, not to take part in any mere partisan or local conflict, not to discuss any mere partisan or local question. But I don't fear to discuss here. I have no reluctance to say here or anywhere what my opinions and convictions of duty are. The last political act which it was my duty and my pleasure to perform before I left this beautiful city to enter on my new and untried duties, was to cast my vote for one, then gloriously and gallantly fighting the battles of his country, the gallant and lamented Jameson, whose voice was often heard amid the din of battle, as he cheered his gallant regiment, and afterward led his gallant brigade to victory; whose clarion voice is now hushed in the silence of death which he met in the cause of his country. And he would have given up not only that life, but a hundred lives, if he had had them to give, as cheerfully as he laid that down in the glorious cause.

I voted for him upon a platform which is as good now as it was then, as true and as loyal as it was on the day when it was enunciated. If you will pardon me the slight allusion to the past I will read you those eloquent and loyal words. They are no words of mine, but they are words that I adopt. They are words that I adopted then; they are words to which I adhere now. I read the resolution:

> *Resolved,* That the best tribute we can pay to the memory of our late distinguished standard bearer, that deeply lamented, true patriot and statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, is to follow the counsels he gave us as his last legacy, and stand by and defend the constitution and the flag of our country, believing with him, that "the preservation of the Government is paramount to all other political questions, and that there can be but two sides to this controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

There can be no neutrality. There can be none but patriots or traitors. These were words of truth, words of patriotism. They are as true now as they were then, and they are as worthy as a rule of action and a guide of our conduct now as they were when they were thus enunciated. If, therefore, fellow citizens, now as then, a question should arise with regard to my duty to my country and my government, I would act upon that question with an eye single to this principle; that the perpetuity and the preservation of the government is paramount to all other political questions. I would care not by what party name a man might choose to call himself; I would care not to what party organization he belonged. I would look solely to this one test question which was then made, and I would see what man was most earnest in the labor of suppressing this rebellion and preserving this glorious Union; for him and with him I would act and work until this labor of preserving the Union was accomplished.

With this slight allusion to what is local and partizan, I dismiss this part of my subject.

Two great questions, fellow citizens, present themselves now to the mind of every reflecting American citizen. They are so all-absorbing, they are so all-important that they leave us neither time nor thought for the consideration of any other. They are simply these:

Can this wicked rebellion be suppressed?

And after this armed rebellion is put down, if put down it shall be, can this once glorious Union be restored?

These are the questions of the day; these are the issues of the hour, and all else are trivial and unimportant, and unworthy of the thought or consideration of a man. Until these are disposed of there is no question of politics, there is no question of property, there is no question of health or life itself to which these two great questions are not paramount.

Can this rebellion be suppressed? What is now its condition? Let us glance for a moment over the map of our country and look at that portion of it which at the outset was given over to the hordes of the rebellion.

First, let us glance at those border States whose position is so important, and where the sacrifices of the Union men and of the patriots have been so ennobling and so enormous.

Maryland, upon whose soil was shed the first blood of the sons of New England who had gone out to shed their blood for their country, once disloyal, is now placed beyond the shadow of a doubt. Nay, more; from indications it is prophesied that it will come out of this contest not only loyal, but with a settlement of the issues involved in this contest such as shall render it certain there will never again be any question as to which side it will take in this great cause.

There is Virginia, dismembered, shorn of its fair proportions, with one-third loyal and two-thirds in a condition that, when it ceases to be the battlefield, will cause it to fall into our hands an easy prey, and be in the same condition as to its future political status as Maryland; Missouri, which has already taken its stand among the Free States of the Union, and Kentucky, always loyal in the main, but now doubly so since it has expelled all the friends of the rebellion from the land, and left it only as a land of loyal citizens.

If these States alone, if only these States which [illegible] to us, we should know that the [illegible] upon which the leaders of the rebellion had counted, had failed them; we should know that there would always be between us and them a bulwark of liberty. But this is not all; the gallant Rosecrans has driven the force of Bragg south of the Tennessee, compelling him day after day, and week after week, to make those masterly retreats for which alone he appears now to be distinguished. He has placed him by a succession of most important and most ingenious strategic movements, in a condition where his rebel friends at Richmond complain that Rosecrans will not give him a chance to fight where he wants to, but continually outflanks him and compels him to seek new fields. He would be glad to fight him, but he can't get the opportunity to fight him except where Rosecrans selects the ground.

We pass down the Mississippi, and there we find that Grant, "the noblest Roman of them all," (cheers) has reduced their boasted impregnable stronghold, taken thirty thousand prisoners, and sent out Sherman, one of his bravest generals, to plant the flag of the Union over Jackson, the capitol of the most warlike State in the Confederacy. And we find this State, considered the very soul of chivalry, heretofore so vaunted, so boastful before the fall of Vicksburg, before its citadel and before its capital were taken, we find it so reduced that our dashing cavalry officer, the gallant Colonel Grierson, with a thousand men, cut his way through the length and breadth of this heretofore vaunted stronghold of the rebellion. Such is proud, boastful, vaunted, defiant Mississippi. To such a condition is the State reduced; a State which has more of the sinews of war in brave and gallant men than any other State South of Mason and Dixon's line, I think.

We pass down to Louisiana, (applause) and there find that Banks, (applause) rolling down the great Mississippi the tide of victory which Grant had set in motion, by the reduction of Port Hudson has accomplished the last act in the drama upon the Mississippi, uniting the armies of the South-West with those of the North-West, and by cutting the Confederacy in two, he has settled the fate of the Confederacy and the fate of the rebellion. (Prolonged applause.)

We find that by this series of victories in the West and the South-West, the sources from which this army of the rebellion has heretofore drawn its supplies—from the fertile plains of Texas, and from the importation of her merchants from other lands—are now forever cut off; and no longer can they draw through Matamoras the arms and munitions with which to supply themselves. Now no longer can they bring sixty thousand Enfield rifles to supply those which Grant found in Vicksburg, and which our neutral friends across the water had kindly furnished through the channels of the Rio Grande. No longer can they draw thence the rich herds of cattle which have been the stay of her army. No longer can they draw from South-West Louisiana the salt which has supplied them, to procure which they sent their wagons and mule teams more than six hundred miles to a little ledge of solid salt which was found on an island in the gulf on the shore of Louisiana. The sources of this supply are cut off, occupied and taken possession of by a regiment that went from Maine, and which was then led by the gallant Colonel, now acting General, Kimball, from the hills of Oxford. Now we find that a large portion of the State is again occupied by the Federal troops, and such are the movements and such are the condition of affairs, that in a few weeks we expect to send you from Louisiana the announcement that there is no more of the rebellion west of the Mississippi River.

With all these successes elsewhere, we come around again to the Atlantic coast, and we find an army confident and determined of success, thundering at the gates of rebel Charleston. (Applause.) We turn to the Richmond papers last received, and we find that, with all the aptitude for lying which has distinguished the press of the Confederacy, they say the fall of Charleston will be the fall of the Confederacy. We remember we have been told long ago, that after all the battles upon the soil of the Confederacy have been fought out, and their cause had become desperate, they would, as one last and final contest make an effort to transfer the struggle to the soil of the North, and give us a taste of the destruction of war. They have made that attempt, and they did not make it until their fortunes elsewhere were waning, and to the eye of every observing man it has been a last appeal. They made that attempt in the West with the raid of Morgan, who intended to desolate fair and loyal Ohio. He went to attack Ohio, and Morgan and his raiding and robbing bands are prisoners on the soil they went to desolate. They sent an army into Pennsylvania. They intended, as they avowed, to lay tribute upon Philadelphia, to occupy Baltimore and then proceed to Washington and dictate terms of peace from the Capital of the Nation. Under their ablest and most victorious and most skillful general, they undertook this programme, and the result has been that he has fled back to the soil of Virginia from which he started, with the loss of 30,000 of his best soldiers.

This is the appearance of this contest so far as we look to the armies of the Confederacy; but there is another criterion by which business men attempt to determine upon the probable success or failure of any undertaking. There are those, so say many men, who can feel the public pulse by running their fingers over the stock list, and noting the price of gold; there are those who can tell what the nation's strength is when they measure its credits; and when we try the comparative strength of the nation with the strength of the rebellion, by the same test by which men try any other business, how does it stand? What is the credit of the Confederacy compared with the credit of the nation? because it indicates their own confidence in the final success of the cause, and not only their own confidence, but it is the truest test of the confidence of the world. It shows how other men regard it. It shows how unprejudiced observers look at this question. And the world measures the strength of a government now, by its credit, when the Barings and Rothschilds have the dealings of nations, when diplomats can no longer carry on a government without the aid of financiers. How stands the issue with regard to them? In the Confederacy, the issues of the Government of paper with which it pays its soldiers, the currency with which it buys its munitions of war and the food with which it must feed its armies and maintain its troops, is reduced down to such a standard that one dollar in gold will buy twelve to fourteen dollars of Confederate money. Nay more: I saw to-day, that a clerk in a store in Mobile was taken from there and carried north as far as Richmond, and sent outside of the lines of the Confederacy, because he sold to a soldier who had returned from Vicksburg, a coat for Union money. This soldier had met at Vicksburg a Union soldier,—for our soldiers did come in contact with the rebel soldiers at that place,—and happened to put into his pocket that unknown thing to them before, a greenback; and this clerk had offered to sell him an article of apparel for two and a half dollars in greenbacks or $25 in Confederate money, and well he might; for I happen to know a gentleman of New Orleans who has got a flour barrel full of this Confederate money,—and I think he is very sure of leaving a paper fortune to his children. This single fact shows precisely, not only to us here in New England, but to the rest of the world—when the credit of this Confederacy is weighed and compared with the credit of this Nation—it shows that even there, within the lines of this rebellion, they do not estimate the cause of the rebellion as compared with the cause of the Union, as having more than one chance in ten, being relatively as 2 1-2 to 25.

We, on the other hand, have a currency at present only at 27 per cent. discount, instead of being depreciated some 10 or 12 hundred per cent.; a currency daily and hourly rising in value and credit, while there is daily and hourly de[illegible] as a country great, rich, prosperous, and growing richer and more prosperous even now while we are carrying on this war, instead of being impoverished. We can only maintain our armies but feed the starving poor of other lands. We, with a population so great, with a country so teeming with life and population that we scarcely miss those who have gone out from among us and have fallen in the strife of battle, we with these gigantic means of men and material resources stand against a country which had but two sources of material wealth, both of which are valueless now; I say, can we, under these circumstances, hesitate or doubt one moment as to what is to be, what will be, and shall be, the final result of the contest? (Great applause.)

No, fellow-citizens, the fate of this rebellion, the fate of the armed supporters of this rebellion is sealed, and you may read the handwriting on the wall. You may see it in that pitiful wail that has gone up from Jefferson Davis to call back his deserting soldiers to the standard they have abandoned. You may see it in this fact; pitiful, imploring, and desperate as the appeal is, you will find that it will meet there with no response. As fast as one of their armies has been defeated, so fast it has been broken up and demoralized. This was true at Port Hudson. The men who were paroled seize every opportunity of deserting, of flying from the ranks, and vowing they would never return, that they were sick and tired of the contest, and that they would not again take up arms in so hopeless a strife. I have witnessed it in a thousand different ways. I have seen, myself, and heard them express their sentiments; and you see it in the tone of the rebel press when they say that those soldiers which were paroled in the army of Pemberton, have crossed into Texas, or gone down the other way, into Alabama, and a remnant have gone into the camp of Johnson to eat out his supplies and then to wander away from him, never again to fight a battle. From these men, no matter what promises, no matter what pathetic appeals Jefferson Davis may make at Richmond, he will receive no response. They have been hunted out from caves and hiding places in the woods to fight the battles of the rich against the poor, and they have been kept in these armies by bayonets. These have been taken away and they will take good care that they do not get within the reach again. They will give Jeff Davis no response to this pathetic appeal.

No! it is not from the Southern soil that you hear a response when he calls back the rebel troops. You have got to leave the soil of the Confederacy and come over here into loyal and patriotic and honest Maine. And if you put your ear close to the ground and listen, you may hear coming down from the hills of Oxford a slight rebel reverberation from the lips of Virgin Delphini Paris, saying, *call back your troops.* Chauncey Barr and Virgil Paris say, call back your troops. Here, here, on the soil of Maine, a man dares to rise up and say, call back the men that are fighting for the flag and for the Union.

Call back whom, call back whom, fellow-citizens? Call back Rosecrans and his gallant army? (Cries of never, no.) Leave Bragg to overrun loyal Kentucky, and give up to the gibbet and the sword, to the halter, to torture and death, those loyal men, who, in gallant Kentucky have so long fought the battles of the Union? Call back Grant, and tell him to bring back your men, for they have been fighting in an unholy war; tear down that blood stained banner that you have hoisted over Vicksburg, and say that this was an unholy strife in which you were engaged, that all those brave and gallant men who poured out their blood and sacrificed their lives while there in the trenches of Vicksburg, or planted upon the impregnable stronghold the flag of the Union, have labored and bled and died in vain? (Never! no, never!) Go down to Louisiana and call back Banks (never!) and the gallant little band that Butler took from the shores of New England, and carried down and kept for months and months, waiting for the time to come when they could sail up the Mississippi; waiting on a little sand pit in the Gulf, so desolate that when he banished implacable rebels to the spot upon which he so long kept his troops, all rebeldom broke out in one universal wail because of the enormity of his cruelty. Yes, call back Banks and give up Louisiana again, now ready and willing to come back into the Union; give her up again to the rebellion, and let those loyal men, who, through fire and sword, have maintained their integrity to the Union; let them all be sacrificed. (Never.) Call back the troops and leave those Union men of Texas now waiting in other States to go back and plant the banner of the Union upon the soil of Texas, as well as those, who, with their wives and their children are in the woods and in the caves, hunted by dogs, and when discovered, hung up to the trees, butchered, tortured and insulted; leave them to suffer all the horrors of the Sepoy rebellion; take away from them the last hope, and let the savage beasts of the rebellion seize upon the dying, starving women and children? Call back the troops from Charleston! (I should like to see them do it.) Call back the troops from Charleston, call them back from the city where this rebellion was inaugurated—where it had its birth place, where there was but one Union man and he has given up the ghost. Call them back; but when you do, fellow-citizens, remember this: that when the Confederate States inaugurated this rebellion, they did it upon the hypothesis, that there was no courage and no manliness in the North. They admitted that we had three times the men and three times the means, but they said we were a nation greedy of gold, that we were devoid of the sense of honor, that we had no courage, no manliness, and that than rather sacrifice our comfort, or our means, or our lives, we would readily give up the contest. Call back the troops and let this vaunt of South Carolina be true, and let us admit that all they said of us was true; and let us hand down to our children and our children's children the heritage of a coward's name, and sleep ourselves in a coward's grave!

No! fellow citizens; as I have said before, this rebellion can be crushed, it *will* be crushed.—All that is necessary is for you to say, and say it with one united voice, with a spirit of determination and self-sacrifice, to say the word—it *shall* be crushed, and the work is done. (Great applause.)

But, fellow-citizens, the other question that I come to is one no less important. It is one which seems to me pregnant with more difficulties than even the other. If the rebellion is crushed, if the armed rebels are subdued, or taken captives, or driven from the soil, still the work is not all accomplished; for after that is done, if we cannot bring back this territory into obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, and maintain the integrity of the Union, and make the flag of this Union wave over every inch of soil over which it ever waved, throughout the length and breadth of the land, although not all in vain, still it would be partially so, and these labors, all these sacrifices, all this effusion of blood, all this sacrifice of life, will have been without what should be and what I believe will be their true and certain reward. How then is that to be accomplished? What are these difficulties to be met? Fellow citizens, it is not for me to obtrude an opinion upon this question so pregnant with difficulties, so involved in doubt, and one the agitation of which, even now, in this hour of our success, seems to be spreading a gloom over our community, and yet, through the difficulties which may seem to involve us, upon this question, I think I can see the dawn of a happier day.

The question is to apt to be treated as one which is to be met by negotiation between the United States and the so called authority of the Confederacy. If it is to be met in this way, the question is a helpless one. If this question is to be settled by negotiation between Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, that negotiation can never end in a Union. If between the Congress of the United States and the Congress of the Confederacy, it can never end in the reconstruction of this Union. With the leaders of the rebellion, fellow-citizens, the question of independence is a vital one; a question which they never will abandon so long as they have the breath of life in one of their rebellious bodies. We may as well look at this question and meet it in this aspect. There is no other way in which it can be met and will be met. So vital is this question to them, so much do the leaders of the rebellion hate the North, and hate the Union, and hate a republican government; so much do they hate free institutions, so much are they wedded to the dream of a Southern empire with a totally aristocracy, that rather than sacrifice these dreams of Southern empire, they will give up even the institution of slavery itself.

This contest commenced with Mr Calhoun more than thirty years ago, when he was at the head of a conspiracy to effect a separation, not then based upon the slavery question. That was not then the question upon which these conspirators then seized to "fire the Southern heart," the agitation of which was to end in a monarchical or aristocratic form of government. They commenced upon the question of the tariff, the collection of the revenue. They carried it on, and the rebellion would then have culminated in revolution on an issue of the tariff, as it has now culminated in revolution on the issue of slavery, if it had not been that we had then at the helm of State Andrew Jackson, and he had but one way of disposing of traitors; and before the compromise measures were passed which suppressed that rising rebellion, as has since been proved, he had already put his hand to a warrant for the arrest of the leading rebels who were then on the floor of the Senate at Washington. Oh! for a Jackson in these times! (Applause.) Oh! for a race of men that would follow the principle of Jackson and provide halters for traitors instead of calling back the troops that went to subdue them. (Cheers.)

Negotiation with them would be useless. It would be unworthy of us. They would send delegates to treat with us upon no point but the one of separation. They once sent such delegates, and our government had a sense of manliness and honor sufficient to spurn the messenger which came from a rebel to treat with the government as an equal. But if we would receive such messengers, they would treat upon the basis, not of re-union, but upon the basis of separation; and before any such treaty as that is entered into, I hope to see the last man in the North, the last loyal man North and South, sacrifice every dollar of his property, every drop of his blood, and the last breath of his life. You can't do it upon the basis of peace conventions. We have had a congregation of such as we have once seen, at Washington; such as we have once partaken of in Baltimore and Charleston; and some of us know how harmonious and how productive of good results they were.

If we cannot treat with this so-called Confederacy itself, neither can we treat with the organized governments of the individual rebellious States, for they are actuated by the same spirit, and like the Confederate government will impose upon us terms such as our manhood never will submit to. I do not mean to say by this that I would not be magnanimous, that I would not be generous, that I would not be more than generous, and clement and magnanimous to a foe; but I mean to say that if the individual owed allegiance he should come up to an unconditional allegiance before I manifested my clemency or my magnanimity. I know from experience that you cannot treat with these organized individual States. You may go on, you may occupy one of these States of the rebellion, you may seize upon its commercial capital as we seized upon the commercial capital of Louisiana. You may seize Baton Rouge and you will find everything different from what has been the case with every ancient nation. When a victorious army has occupied a city, the constituted authorities have been willing to yield a qualified allegiance for the protection of its citizens. But they spurn your efforts, despise your entreaties, and will have none of your negotiations. You shall find as fast as you labor to treat with these men, they will flee away and escape you. They have boasted that my quondam friend and predecessor, Gov. Moore, kept just sixty miles ahead of Gen. Banks' army. I have traveled from the southeast to the northwest part of Louisiana in search of this peripatetic government, to try to get it to negotiate a treaty with us. I have never been able among the fleetest horses of the South to find one fleet enough to overtake a rebel State government, when I have around and about me a victorious army.

If we cannot treat with the States leagued together in rebellion; if we cannot treat with these State governments in their organized capacity, how shall we win these men back again? How assert again over them the supremacy of the law, and maintain the integrity of the Union. The problem does not strike me as one so difficult. It seems to me to be very simple if we look into the history and philosophy of this movement, and see how this rebellion had its inception and progress, and thus far its success. How was it? It was in the first place by so organizing State governments that the few should constitute the dominant party in the State, that they should be able to override the opinions and the will of the many, and to control the destinies and control and regulate the legislation of the State. It was in this way, by putting down a fair expression of the people and by substituting in its place the expression of the interests, the passions and prejudices of the dominant class—the wealthy planters in each State—that they were able to organize a rebellion and frame a new government. It was because the State governments of the South represented the views and interests of the class that was dominant in social life, dominant in the field of politics and dominant in the halls of legislation. It was thus, singly, separately and individually that the States went out of the Union, although the people of many of the States were loyal. It was thus that individually and separately gone out, they formed collectively this league or confederacy.

Now reverse this process, ignoring this league of the rebellious States, ignoring all these State governments, all leaders, all politicians, and go directly to the people in these States, and as those States went out separately, face separately the people of these States; take the people of one State, begin with one State, come to the people of that State, offer them every opportunity, every inducement to become loyal, every inducement to repudiate their allegiance to the rebellion and to renew their allegiance to the Union. Take, then, these loyal citizens, few or many, for they constitute the State; *traitors are no part of the State;* the men who are trying to pull down the government have no right to be consulted in its construction, its modification or in the mode in which it is carried on; and wherever in a state or city, you can find ten loyal men, let them save the Sodom of rebellion. There is no difficulty, I know from my experience in Louisiana, in finding material with which you can go to work and reorganize a State. It will be done there. The State will return to the Union. The State will return to the Union by the act of the people; not by compulsion, but by the free, voluntary act of its own loyal citizens.

Nay, more; by the blessing of that Providence which is bringing good out of evil, and which ordained that the first gun that was discharged against the walls of Fort Sumter should sound the death knell of the institution which has been the cause of the rebellion, (here the applause was loud and long continued) it will return to this Union, by the free and voluntary act of its own citizens, and will inaugurate, form and establish, as I believe, in the State of Louisiana, a civil government which shall provide immediately, or in the future by a gradual process, for the destruction of slavery and the substitution of the system of free labor. (Renewal of the applause.)

Now I suppose some of you call this abolitionism. (Laughter and applause.) Let us see whether it is. Let us try that question out. Why was the term Abolitionism used as a term of reproach? Why was a man stigmatized as an abolitionist? Because, fellow citizens, he was undertaking to interfere with the free exercise of the rights of loyal citizens of other States in establishing and regulating their own institutions. We used to say that the men in the Southern States had a right to establish therein their own institutions; that they were guaranteed that right by the constitution; and we said that our fellow citizens who, against the guarantees of the constitution, desired to interfere with those rights, were meddling with that which was none of their business. Suppose those loyal people want to regulate these institutions for themselves, have you any objection? because it strikes me, if you have, you are occupying precisely the ground of the old fashion abolitionists. (Laughter and applause.)

Now whatever I may think of the forfeiture these men have made, by their own repudiation of the Constitution, of any rights and guarantees they had under it; whatever I may think of this as a political question, as a practical question there is no difficulty in answering it. This is a question which the rebellion has settled: that *you cannot negotiate those men back into slavery who have once worn the uniform of the U. S.* [Immense applause.] This power is set off of the reach of politicians by the rebels themselves. Still I have no hesitation in saying here and anywhere, that if, in the settlement of this controversy, the loyal men in determining for themselves the conditions upon which they will come back into the Union, should come back upon such conditions and with such a Constitution that we could see that that which has been such a fruitful cause of disunion in the past, which is the cause of disunion now, should be a question settled by them—by their own act—and they should not leave this quarrel as a heritage to our children and our children's children for another civil war—for another war of carnage and death—I should hold up both my hands and rejoice thereat. [Great applause.] So long as they were in the Union I was in favor, as I am in favor now, of leaving them—the loyal men—to determine this question for themselves. I am willing to trust it in their hands.

Now, fellow citizens, much has been said about Louisiana. We have heard much of late from the papers that Louisiana has offered to come back to the Union, that the State of Louisiana had sent a committee to the President proffering a return to the Union upon the basis that he would withdraw his emancipation proclamation, and order the military government of the State to convene the legislature of Louisiana upon the basis of the constitution of '52. There is no question about which there has been so much ignorance and misconception in the public mind as this. I approach the discussion of this question with some degree of hesitation, with some reluctance because the gentlemen who composed that committee are some of them my friends and acquaintances; men who in private life I respect; men whose character and motives I do not intend to assail. And it is but justice to these men to say the misrepresentation that has been made with regard to the authority and objects of their mission, have not proceeded from them. There has been no effort made by the State of Louisiana as a State, to return to the Union. There has been no public meeting in Louisiana, or any meeting known to the citizens of Louisiana, or even to me when it took place, although I was at that time at the head of the civil government of the State which delegated this committee. There has never been a meeting that these men attended to accomplish any object that embraced over twenty individuals, and these coming from not over three or four out of the forty-eight parishes in the State. They state that they came as a committee of planters. Twenty planters happened to be, as I am informed, at the St. Charles hotel. They being dissatisfied with the mode which some of the loyal people of Louisiana had undertaken to inaugurate a civil government, went upon their motion, as mere representatives of one class of citizens, having just as much authority as two members of the British Parliament had when they undertook that amateur mission to Louis Napoleon, for which they were so much ridiculed on the floor of the House of Commons.

The planters they represented wanted the legislature of Louisiana assembled on the basis of the constitution of 1852. The history of that constitution is this: After the compromise measures of 1850 were passed, there was great dissatisfaction in the minds of the dominant class who had been accustomed to control the legislation of the South. Conventions were called in many parts of the Southern States to discuss what they termed the grievances of the South.—In Louisiana a convention was called to revise the State constitution. This convention formed the constitution of 1852. The object and purpose of this constitution was to place irrevocably in the hands of the large slaveholding parishes the entire political power of the State, so that, when they deemed it necessary or expedient, they could push the State into rebellion or revolution. They accomplished this result by two important modifications of the old constitution. A basis of representation was established, founded upon population, counting all whites, free colored, and slaves, while whites alone voted. Practically, though not literally, about 12,000 slaveholders voted for about 331,000 slaves.—According to an apportionment upon this basis, one parish with less than 1500 whites and an aggregate population of 16,000, was entitled to a larger representation in the legislature than another parish with about 10,000 whites and an aggregate population of 15,000. Fifteen hundred white population in Tensas or Rapides parishes, had more political power than ten thousand white population in the parish of Jefferson, or nearly double that number in the city of New Orleans.

The constitution of 1852 and the apportionment made under it, also reduced the representation of the city of New Orleans so that, with nearly half of the white population of the State, it sent only [illegible] representatives, while the rest of the State sent sixty-eight. In this way they suppressed the voice of the commercial population of New Orleans and of the laboring and middle classes in the State, which would otherwise have been heard in thunder tones in favor of the Union.

The convention which framed the ordinance of secession was called upon this basis. A convention called upon any basis of equal representation would never have passed the ordinance or plunged the State into revolution. This convention, in many material points, remodeled and reconstructed the constitution of 1852, and made, or assumed to make, substantially a new constitution of 1861—not in conformity to or in allegiance with the constitution of the United States, but to that of the Confederate States. After the people of Louisiana had enjoyed for a short time the benefits of this revolution, it came to pass that Admiral Farragut, with his indomitable faith in his gallant navy, and firm belief that no rebel projectile would ever sink his wooden ships, sailed by Forts Jackson and St Philip and anchored in front of New Orleans. [Cheers.] It came to pass that General B. F. Butler, with the gallant little army to which I have before alluded, landed upon the soil of Louisiana and rescued the city of New Orleans from the possession of the armies of the rebellion. [Prolonged cheers for Butler.]

[The speaker then briefly reviewed the condition of New Orleans before the arrival of the federal troops, and stated the condition of anarchy and disorder which General Butler found upon his arrival, and contrasted the orders which were written before the arrival of the federal troops with the orders issued by General Butler upon similar subjects. Allusion was made to the fact that the rebel authorities required every man to take the oath of allegiance to the confederacy or to be immediately expelled from its borders; that every alien resident was required to prove his friendship and substantially avow an allegiance to the confederacy, under penalty of banishment and these orders of the rebel Provost Marshal were contrasted with the orders of Generals Butler and Banks, which had suffered avowed and registered enemies to remain in New Orleans nearly a year, protected and fed by the government, while they were constantly affording aid and comfort and information to the enemy, and even after this time but few were sent away, after every hope had failed of winning them back to allegiance. He then went on to show how, in place of the anarchy, disorder and destruction which Gen. Butler found there, he had restored law, order, and almost prosperity, and asserted that General Butler and General Banks and the military authorities had left no means untried to welcome Louisiana back to the Union.]

Before the arrival of the federal troops in Louisiana, all property of the citizens of the non-slaveholding States had been sequestered or confiscated to the use of the rebel authorities. Every debt due to a Northern man had been sequestered. The mere fact of residence in a non-slaveholding State, made the resident an alien enemy, and his property liable to confiscation. When the Navy and the Army of the United States arrived in New Orleans, their pathway was lighted with the flames of property thus seized, which, as the rebels could not defend, they were determined to destroy. Thus consigned to the flames were some large and valuable ships belonging to citizens of Maine and of Portland.—I don't think these facts could have been known to those who are so much troubled about the Confiscation act, yet have no word of condemnation for the wholesale confiscation by the Confederacy. Our confiscation law acts only on the property of a man in rebellion who has committed an act of treason by taking up arms himself, or adhering or giving aid and comfort to those in armed rebellion.

Even then it keeps within the limit of treason as defined in the Constitution and by the decisions of our highest tribunal, and gives to the traitor all the benefit of the limitations in that Constitution he is trying to subvert, and all the safeguards of judicial investigation. It is the mildest punishment of treason known to the legislation of any civilized country; yet men declaim and pass resolutions against this law, who have no word of condemnation for the wholesale confiscation of Northern vessels and other property, and of debts due to Northern men.

After the occupation of Louisiana by our troops, after its commercial and political capital were in our possession, every public officer under the State and municipal governments, might have continued to exercise the functions of his office had he submitted to do so in obedience and allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States. Had the constituted authorities of the State then submitted to what they could not avoid, and returned to their allegiance, the State would have been back in the Union without a struggle, and would have known none of the desolations of war on its own soil. All overtures made to them at that time, looking to a return to the Union, were rejected.

Now the people are taking the matter into their own hands. Union associations exist there, embracing large numbers of citizens devoted to the work of reorganizing a State government loyal to the Union.—These associations, through a joint Committee representing them all, have applied to the Military Governor of Louisiana, and asked him to call a convention of the people of Louisiana. They asked me to call that convention upon a basis upon which every white man should have equal rights with every other white man. They asked me to make a registry of all the loyal citizens of Louisiana, and then to call this convention. Without determining myself to act upon that application, I so far listened to it as to order a registration of every loyal citizen of Louisiana, of every man who would take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and repudiate all allegiance to the Confederacy, and who would declare that he took that oath freely and voluntarily, and for the purpose of reorganizing the civil government of Louisiana in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States. These associations, embracing most of the unconditional loyal men of those parishes within our lines, had inaugurated these measures as the mode in which they preferred to return to the Union.

The planters in some of the parishes naturally desired to return and to restore the Constitution of 1852. They claim that it is still in force and they do not desire a Convention of the people who might make radical changes in it, and equalize the basis of representation, and make it more in accordance with the spirit of the age. They, the planters, contend that the acts of the Convention that framed the ordinance of secession and the constitution of 1861 were merely void, that the constitution of 1852 is still in force; and wish for a Legislature, convened by military auth[illegible] is of the appointment [illegible] under that constitution [illegible] eations on the other [illegible] vention of delegates [illegible] ed to frame the [illegible] act of renewal [illegible] through the instrument[illegible] fresh from the people [illegible] of opinion the commi[illegible] to the President.

He did not say to th[illegible] willing Louisiana [illegible] but he replied to [illegible] he had reliable information [illegible] tion of the Union citizens [illegible] a convention [illegible] State, to a call of the [illegible] upon the convention of [illegible] not then prepared to [illegible] He knew that [illegible] the armies of General B[illegible] Port Hudson, the [illegible] reoccupied all but [illegible] ishes of the State [illegible] wait until these [illegible] forces, and he said [illegible] granting their request [illegible] and he did see how it [illegible] operations of our troops [illegible] wait and see what [illegible] Louisiana desired [illegible] men of Louisiana them[illegible] organize a civil government with the Constitution and [illegible] ed States.

Now, gentlemen, [illegible] that has been made [illegible] fort for the State of [illegible] to the Union. I have [illegible] that I received from N[illegible] passed by the United A[illegible] he associations of [illegible] I will not trouble [illegible] them. (Resolutions read.) I will ask my friend, Mr. W[illegible] man of the meeting, [illegible] Mr. Webb read the re[illegible]

"At a meeting of the U[illegible] New Orleans, held at the [illegible] ly 25th, 1863, the followi[illegible] resolutions, offered by Mr. [illegible] ell, were unanimously ad[illegible]

Whereas, the Unionists [illegible] have heard with surprise and [illegible] the attempt on the part of [illegible] men claiming to represent [illegible] terest of Louisiana, [illegible] authorities so to [illegible] the freedom of this State [illegible] for a constitution [illegible] are utterly at variance [illegible] of a large majority [illegible] repugnant to the spirit of [illegible]

And whereas, we have [illegible] most feelings of satisfaction [illegible] ance [illegible] beloved Chief [illegible] reply to and in rebuke of [illegible] ed 'slavery-preserving' [illegible] approval of the efforts [illegible] securing a constitution [illegible] ciple of 'Freedom to all' [illegible]

Resolved, That the U[illegible] New Orleans pledge [illegible] for their end the [illegible] Government, under the [illegible] force prior to the [illegible] rebellion and [illegible]

Resolved, further, That [illegible] by all legitimate means [illegible] ing for its object the [illegible] in the Constitution that [illegible] formed.

On motion of Mr. [illegible]

Resolved, That the fo[illegible] and resolutions be publ[illegible] Orleans Era, and that a [illegible] be signed by the officers [illegible] and transmitted to the President Lincoln.

M. [illegible], Pres't.
JAMES L. [illegible], Assist[illegible]

I present these resolutions [illegible] swer to your call for them [illegible] purpose of showing the [illegible] ion that exists in Louisiana [illegible] you that while the committee [illegible] this application to the P[illegible] tion to be ordered upon the [illegible] stitution of '52, representing [illegible] ty men in person, and if you [illegible] ests and the views of a very [illegible] ber of respectable, wealthy [illegible] planters of Louisiana, that [illegible] the Union Associations enter[illegible] ferent opinions.

These Union Associations [illegible] their ranks nearly every man [illegible] New Orleans and Jefferson [illegible] sentatives that were received [illegible] of Congress for those districts [illegible] ands of citizens of New Orle[illegible] loyal man in that city. I [illegible] take to decide between these [illegible] not know how it may be de[illegible] authorized to instruct any [illegible] one opinion or another, but [illegible] to truth and justice, and the [illegible] country, to vindicate upon [illegible] founded assertion that there [illegible] thing but the hand of welcome [illegible] any State that wanted to return [illegible] its loyalty. If there was any [illegible] any hesitation in answering to [illegible] demand, it was, as you may [illegible] aid of the explanation I have [illegible] only that the President might [illegible] ascertain the facts, that [illegible] might settle; that he might [illegible] ly as to what terms he might [illegible] what the wishes of the union [illegible] Louisiana might be as to the [illegible] they would renew their alleg[illegible] votion to the Union.

I have wearied you, gentle[illegible] my familiarity with some of [illegible] particularly appertaining to [illegible] Louisiana, with my knowl[illegible] application has been misre[illegible] the facts misstated, I have felt [illegible] cause of truth to devote so[illegible] explanation of this matter.

Louisiana *will* return to the [illegible] the same mode we can win [illegible] ion all the rebel States. We [illegible] down the armies of the [illegible] field. We must liberate the [illegible] rebel States from the pressure [illegible] that keep the spirit of Union [illegible] and silence any whispering [illegible] tion.

We must give time for the [illegible] after it has been relieved fro[illegible] ure, to develope itself. We [illegible] gether and support the Union [illegible] we do this, we shall find Union [illegible] where. We must sustain them [illegible] ence of our armies until they [illegible] stand alone, and after we do this [illegible] put the military and civil po[illegible] hands of the pure and loyal citi[illegible] States. We shall find that they [illegible] after a short time to sustain [illegible] and bring back their States into [illegible] and that they will breathe into [illegible] tutions a newer, a purer, and [illegible] air.

Then we shall see the rebellion [illegible]

(Concluded on 1st page.)